The Brand that is giving complete SATISFACTION for more than 12 years. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona

VOL. VI NO. 63 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Managar.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured do not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1.00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Manila, Bangkok, Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-8 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £2,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor	
Batavia	Howrah	Madras	
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius	
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang	
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon	
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai	
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore	

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 1 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

F. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK.
Manager.

CONSUMPTION.

AMAZING CURE IN BOMBAY.

Spent many months in Nasik Sanatorium Declared "Incurable," Civil Surgeon gave mixed injections. Severe haemoptysis. bedridden case treated 16 Dec. 1917, 22nd gained 4 lbs. No fever or haemoptysis since Friday 26th can walk. Jan. 14th 1918, gained another 3½ lbs.

Feb. 11th, Eminent Bombay Doctor, an M. D., reports "at end of 1st stage, perhaps in 2nd stage."

Feb. 18th Doctor reports "Very much better, expects her to be completely cured in about 2 weeks."

Feb. 24th—"In 1st stage." March 3rd Doctor announces her cure.

Name and address willingly given—Write a postcard or call and see me.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

Mrs. E. A. Hind, L10 Charbagh, Lucknow, writes 4th March.

"I am glad to tell you that I am almost quite well. The Doctor, who examined me yesterday, said that there is no doubt that your treatment is *good*. I think he was rather surprised to find I have made such a quick recovery."

POONA PATIENT CURED IN ONE MONTH.

REV. G. R. WALTERS
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
LONAVLA.

The Silk you have been admiring!

(1) 'YOUR TASTE
(2) 'YOUR STYLE
(3) 'YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

The 'Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MANDVI KATHA BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees and on account and risk of Motilal Mulji, the sole surviving mortgagor, and the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagors Moolji Inderji and Madhowlal Moolji and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 11th of January 1908, and made between the said Moolji Inderji, Motilal Molji and Madhowlal Moolji as Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part and with the consent of the Mortgagees of an Indenture of second Mortgage, dated 6th day of February, 1915, executed by the said Motilal Moolji and Maneckbai widow of Madhowlal Moolji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land of ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of the Katha Bazaar or Dongri Street without the Fort, of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 250 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Sat Tar Mosque, on the South by the property of Tejpar Khatao, on the East by the Syed Makhri Street, on the West by the said Dongri Street, and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 862, New No. 6604, Old Survey No. 20, and New Survey No. 2474, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "B" No. 1151, Street No. 167-169, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mortgagors.

For Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Electric table and ceiling fans, Electric chandeliers and Electrical goods, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th day of March 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their auction rooms near the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned to close partnership account the undermentioned electrical goods comprising D. C. and A. C. 110-230 volts and ceiling fans 3, 4, 5 and 6 to 24 lights electric chandeliers, 3 to 5 lights electric pendants, brass electric wall brackets, table lamps with figures, key holders, ceiling roses, electric stoves, carbones, cutouts, fens board, volts meters, regulators, carbine, electric volt lamps, motor volvanizer, gas heater, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay.
Tel. No. 3297.

TO-DAY AT 3 P. M. (S. T.).

GRAND WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, FURNITURE, SAFE, ROLLED TOP TABLE BEDSTEAD, PERAMBULATOR, TYPEWRITER PEGOSAS, PRECIOUS JEWELLERY, ETC.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), B. MANEKLAL & CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by public auction, at the ground floor of No. 7, Green Street, Fort, just adjacent to Bank of Bombay, very rich and artistic teak and black wood furniture of the very strongest make and of a very up-to-date style and design, cabinets, almayrahs, rolled top table, piano, drawing room set in 10 pieces, washing dressing, and writing tables, office revolving and other chairs typewriter, perambulator fireproof safe, etc.

Properties of a Hindu Lady:—
One set of four bangles of jiwan pearls.
One nose ring (pearls).
One necklace (pearl).
One set of four gold bangles 5½ tolas.
One lot of precious ornaments set with diamonds, emaralds, rubies, etc., also pearl and gold ornaments.
B. Hirji:—
One gentleman cycle.
One lot precious velvet, mukhmul and plush pieces.
Articles are on view.
Terms as usual.

B. MANECKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, March 14th, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 PACKAGES MULLS, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th March 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Shah Kantilal Lalbhai Shroff of Ahmedabad, at Lakhmidas Khimji Market, 1st Lane, at the shop of Shah Manekchand Jochand.

22 packages (bales or cases) Mulls Nos. 8051, 8055, 8061 on others.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1918.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

ON SUNDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT, AT 2 P.M. (S. T.),

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, ETC., ETC., AT ADELPHI CHAMBERS, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned premises very valuable teak and blackwood furniture, crockery, glassware, etc.

The property of Mr. F. W. Corton and others.

Property is on view.

K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT TEMKER STREET NEAR NAL BAZAR.

On TUESDAY, the 19th March, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, situate at and on the East side of Temker Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 237 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Renenue under Collector's old Nos. 1229—1230, Collector's New No. 5394 and old survey Nos. 2370—2371 and New Survey No. 3823 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 142 and Street Nos. 30—32 and 34 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Temker Street on or towards the West by sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of Mahomed Khan Subedar-Major and on or towards the South by the property of Borah Gulam Hoosain.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

P.S.—The above property will be sold by marketable title.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1918.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.
Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 803, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Always at your Service
SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,
DIAMONDS MERCHANTS & JEWELLERS.
225, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs 35-0
Half-yearly	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy		TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy		ONE Anna.

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED.—Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 2926

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 5

MISCELLANEOUS

WELL-KNOWN FINANCIERS of Bombay wish to capitalise a Fruit Canning Industry in India on a large scale. Any experts in this line may apply soon, stating terms and previous experience, etc., to Box No. 897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2862

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—English knowing GUJRATI HINDU, MATRIC or UNDERGRADUATE as LIBRARIAN. Gujarati book keeping essential, Jain preferred. Apply Box No. 946, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3074

WANTED—Expert DRIVERS for 80 B.H.P. Rustom's Crude Oil Engine, competent men only should apply personally to the PROPRIETOR, the Kassumbhai Flour Mills, Two Tanks, Dunkan Road. 3053

WANTED—SALESMAN for Manchester Piece-goods Experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials, stating qualifications and lowest salary expected to Box No. 938, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3030

THE B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL WANTED—A PARSEE ASSISTANT HOUSE-DOCTOR. He will receive an Honorarium of Rs. 75 per month with free board, lodging and attendance. 3038

WANTED—An energetic SALESMAN having had an experience of mill stores in general and dye-stuffs and chemicals in particular and having had good influence in local and mofussil mills. Write stating terms and salary with testimonials to Box No. 954, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3104

WANTED for the Uganda Protectorate Government:—(i) a FITTER and BLACKSMITH for the Public Works Department, able to temper steel and draw out and repair tools such as picks, etc., and do the ordinary work of a good fitter, period of engagement is 3 years and salary Rs. 100 per month; (ii) Two SKILLED FITTERS for Transport Department, having good knowledge of Motor or Locomotive work and able to speak English, salary Rs. 150 per month each; period of engagement is one year with Government having the option to extend this period to two years, if necessary. For further particulars apply in person with original certificates of previous service, etc., to: MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 3101

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG and energetic GUJARATI WANTS TUITIONS in Poona. Apply for particulars to C. K. DESAI, Engineering College Hostel, Poona. 2982

WANTED—Tuitions by an experienced Matric lady for English. Music also if wanted. Apply to Box No. 951, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3096

AN EDUCATED YOUTH with highest social connections, knowing law, now working with a share broker, wants to join a reliable firm of share-brokers. Best credentials and business guaranties could be offered and can canvass work to a great extent. Apply Box No. 927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2988

WANTED.

WANTED—MACHINERY and TOOLS for a Saw Mill. Write to Box No. 943, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3040

WANTED—A BUNGALOW at Matheran with three or four Bedrooms. Appl with particulars to Box No. 949, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3079

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One Parsee or Gujrati firm to represent a European firm. Apply sharp stating qualifications and lowest terms to Box No. 950, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

WANTED—A second-hand BROUGHAM and HORSE in good condition. Landaulette preferred. Apply Box No. 953, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

WANTED—GRINDING MILL; Edge Runner Mill (single or double); Roller Grinding Mill; Mixer (large or medium size). Apply sharp to Box No. 952, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3102

WANTED—CINDERS for making paths. Quotations giving prices: (1) Delivered at site of their works or factories, (2) Delivered at the Labour Camps, Dadar. The quantity available should be stated. Apply A. C. R. E., Marine Lines. 3107

WANTED—New or second-hand COMPOUND CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE, about three hundred horses power suitable for driving Cotton Ginnery Rope Flywheel Engine, must be in first class condition. Reply stating pressure, speed and maker. Box No. 920, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2976

FOR SALE

HANDSEWN FOOTWEAR—Write for our New Illustrated Price List, containing particulars of our Free Pair Offer. Apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER, Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras. 2694.

COMPRESSED TABLETS FOR SALE.—Quinine (Sugar-coated and Uncoated). Aspirin any quantity. Lozenges, etc., also any kind of Tablets made to order. Apply to C. E. S. B2., 38, Raja Nobo Kissen Street, Calcutta. 3110

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25. Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 3

FOR SALE or TO BE LET.—A large well furnished Bungalow at Lonavla on the Khandala Lanowli Road is to be let to vegetarian Hindus. The owner will also be prepared to receive offers for purchase of the Bungalow. For particulars apply to Messrs. SHROFF & DINSHA, Solicitors, 375, Horuby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2787

TO MILL AGENTS and OWNERS—Roller Skins, Best quality, special low prices for large orders. Samples and prices from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or our Agents, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2695.

BEST QUALITY ONLY—Leathers of all descriptions, including Morocco, Boot Upper Leathers, Sole Leathers, Harness Leather, White Kid Skins and Chrome Leathers. For Prices and Samples apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or our AGENTS, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2693

LATEST BOOKS FOR SALE.—"Encyclopaedia of Face and Form Reading," Stanton, Rs. 18-12; "Health and Beauty," Shoemaker, Rs. 4-10; "Psychology of Sex," Havelock Ellis, complete set. What offers? "Practical Gynecology," Gilliam, Rs. 15-8; "Hand-book of Obstetrics," Cadwallader, Rs. 6-3; "Operative Surgery," McGrath, Rs. 18-12; "Modern Opthalmology," Ball, Rs. 18-12; "Infantile Paralysis," Frauenthal & Manning, Rs. 9-6; "Disease of the Stomach, etc," Rs. 18-12. All brand new. Apply to O. E. S. B2., 38, Raja Nobo Kissen Street, Calcutta. 3109

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—"LEAS" at Altamount Road. For further particulars apply on the premises or to Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 2953

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Fazulbhoy Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1918, at 2-5 p.m. (S.T.), when the Resolution which was already circulated to the Shareholders will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 12th March, 1918. 3087

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1918, at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.), when the Resolution which was already circulated to the Shareholders will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 12th March, 1918. 3088

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of March 1918, at 2-25 p.m. (S.T.), when the Resolution which was already circulated to the Shareholders will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 12th March, 1918. 3089

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Crescent Mills Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1918, at 2-35 p.m. (S.T.), when the Resolution which was already circulated to the Shareholders will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 12th March, 1918. 3090

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1918, at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.), when the Resolution which was already circulated to the Shareholders will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 12th March, 1918 3091

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Pearl Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1918, at 2-55 p.m. (S.T.), when the Resolution which was already circulated to the Shareholders will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 12th March, 1918. 3092

THE PREMIER MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Premier Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1918, at 3-5 p.m. (S.T.), when the Resolution which was already circulated to the Shareholders will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 13th March, 1918. 3093

THE GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY.

THE EXAMINATION for the above Diploma will be held on the 2nd floor of Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings on Hornby Road, Bombay, from 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), every day from MONDAY, 8th April to SATURDAY, 13th April, 1918. The Papers on Accountancy and Auditing will be set on the first three days while the Papers on Mercantile Law will be set on the last three days. For further particulars read the notifications in this month's "Bombay Government Gazette."

K. S. AIYAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 14th March, 1918. 3094

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—SANITARY SURVEYOR (M.R.S.I.) Applications stating pay and enclosing testimonials should be sent to undersigned on or before March 31st, 1918.

G. D. MEHTA,
Chairman, S. C. Kurla Municipality.

Kurla, Mar. 12th, 1918. 3114

NOTICE.

WANTED—COMPOUNDER on Rs. 15 plus Rs. 4, house rent allowance. Applications enclosing testimonials should be sent to undersigned on or before March 31st, 1918.

G. D. MEHTA,
Chairman, D. C. Kurla Municipality.

March 12th, 1918. 3115

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

FREE PASSES to the Exhibitors will be available from TUESDAY, the 19th instant. 3113

WILLINGDON CLUB HORSE SHOW, BOMBAY.

COMPETITORS in Horse and Pony Jumping Competition are reminded that owing to the large number of entries, all horses entered, must be jumped in a preliminary competition on FRIDAY afternoon, March 15th, at 4-30 p.m.

Only the Horses and Ponies selected will be required to jump in the Final on SATURDAY, March 16th.

C. K. GREENWAY,
Hon. Secretary.

3064

FOR SALE.

20 PLATT'S DOUBLE ROLLER GINS with one DOUBLE OPENER, complete with pulleys and shafting.

All Brand New Quite Unused.

For particulars and prices write to

H. BEVIS & CO.,
Post Box 29,
CAWNPORE.

3057

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN consequence of the resignation of the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E., a representative of the (B) Mandvi Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the office under section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix MONDAY, the 8th April, 1918, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 5th March, 1918. 3095

FOR SALE.

METHYLATED SPIRIT
AT
MODERATE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES. Large quantity always in stock.

For rates, etc., please apply to—

JEANULABEDIN ALLIBHOY,
Khetwady 9th Lane,
BOMBAY.

2450

NOTICE.

FOLLOWING COTTON GINNING FACTORIES of the Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld., are available for sale or for lease for the year ending 30-6-1919. Offers should reach the undersigned as early as possible.

Tandoadam (Sindh) factory.—Containing 40 single Roller gins by Platt Brothers complete with Engine, Boiler, Chimney and Buildings, Land freehold factory in excellent condition.

Nagibabad (U. P.—Containing 40 single Roller Gins by Platt Brothers with Engine Boiler, Chimney, Dynamo, etc., 40 Oil Kohloos with their all parts and gearing W. I. Tanks for oil kakes and one Colaba baling press, one stone mill for flour 3in. diameter, complete with buildings and factory in excellent condition.

Nawabshah (Sind).—Containing 37 single Roller Gins by Platt Brothers Engine, Boiler, Chimney, etc., Buildings complete. Land freehold factory in excellent condition.

For further particulars please apply:

The MANAGING AGENT,
Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.,
Lahore

2882

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on 28th February, 1918, a dividend on Preference Shares at 7 per cent. per annum for 6 months ended 31st December, 1917, from which Income-Tax has to be deducted, a dividend on Ordinary Shares at Rs. 17½ per share free of Income-Tax, and a dividend on Deferred Shares at Rs. 159-11-2 per share free of Income-Tax has been declared and made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after Thursday 14th March between 12 noon and 3 p.m. excluding Saturdays and Holidays, to the shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on 22nd February 1918, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted to the address registered with the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Cox's Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 1st March, 1918. 2844

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL FINANCING & COMMISSION CORPORATION, LTD.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 7 per cent. i.e. Fourteen Annas per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1917, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Corporation, 75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Corporation on the 23rd March, 1918, on and after Thursday, the 4th April, 1918.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from Monday, the 25th March to Monday, the 8th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. L. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

3112

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the registered Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1918, at 4 p.m.:—To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December, 1917. To declare a Dividend. To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st March to 3rd April 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Bombay, 8th March, 1918.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE.

THE TRUSTEES are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of entering into agreements to lease plots on this Estate. The lands now offered lie on both sides of Kingsway, near the new site of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and the proposed playing fields and are within a few minutes' walk of Matunga Station.

Applications should be made before the 1st May next. Particulars may be had and plans seen at the Board's Offices, Esplanade Road.

R. H. A. DELVES,
F. S. I.,
Dy. Land Manager.

2533

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an AUCTION SALE held by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, on the 18th day of February, 1918, under instructions from Bai MEHERBAI, widow of NOWROJI DAJIBHAI BARIA, KHARSHEDJI D. SHROFF and BURJORJI DOSSABHOY DOCTOR, acting in exercise of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 2nd day of October, 1908, and made between Ramdas Kessowji of the one part and Narotam Munji of the other part of which mortgage they, the said Meherbai, widow of Nowroji Dajibhai Baria, Kharshedji D. Shroff and Burjorji Dossabhai Doctor, are the transferees, our clients were the highest bidders for and were declared to be the purchasers of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred fifty-five and a half square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the North by the property of the late Dwarkadas Vassonji, on or towards the West by the property of Vassonji Tricumji and on or towards the South by the property of Dwarkadas Shamji and which said land and premises is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 30 and 30, New Nos. A/16361 and 16366, Old Survey Nos. 26 and 26 and New Survey No. 2/7218 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 3310 (2) and 3311, Street Nos. 24, 26 and 1 and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the possession of the heirs of the said Ramdas Kessowji and are now in the possession of the Vendors.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1918.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

3111

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that our client has contracted to purchase from Bai YESHODABAI, widow of GOPAL BABAJI, and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of BABAJI BHAGWANTRAO, the immoveable property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as null and void.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground (redeemed under Collector's No. 440 of 14th July, 1911), together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Haines Road, Sunder Gally, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 292, New No. 11/13717, Old Survey No. 354 and New Survey No. 10/3488 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4357 (3), Street No. 6B, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Tanibai, wife of Ramji Raibhan Vanjari, on or towards the West by the property of Bhimabai, widow of Balloo Foolmali, on or towards the North by the common passage known as Sunder Gally, on or towards the South by the property of Shaikh Husein valad Shaikh Imam.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1918.

KHANDVALA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3099

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUSTOMJI BURJORJI DALAL, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant hath contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to my client.

All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, lien, possession, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 14, Hamum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of ground Bunglow well stable hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at the village, called Gundawli, near B. B. and C. I. Railway Andheri Station, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, with trees and herbs growing thereon except 2 mango trees belonging to J. M. Gomes and A. Phillips, respectively, one in Survey No. 11 and one in Survey No. 10 containing by admeasurement ten acres and twenty-seven Guntas and Survey Nos. 2, 3, 7, 10 and 11 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Government Tank, on or towards the West party by the ground of Hormasji Jehangirji's paddy field and partly by the village tank passage, on the North by the Batty ground of Antone Gonsalves, Dooming Gomes, Monica Pereira, Francis Fernandes and Hormasji Jehangir and on the South by the batty ground of Dooming Gomes, Monica Lopes Raosti Partel and Manuel Antone Kebb.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land situate at the village called Gundawli, situate near B. B. and C. I. Railway Andheri Station, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, with trees and shrubs growing thereon containing by admeasurement five guntas Survey No. 7, bounded on the East by the Batty fields of Lawrence Jehoons, on the West by the Batty fields of Jagu Bhat Jeburker, on the North by the Batty fields of Noonies Gonsalves and on the South by the batty field of Cross John.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at the village, called Gundawli, near B. B. and C. I. Railway Andheri Station Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement eight guntas and Survey No. 11 and bounded on the East by the batty ground of John Sarace, on the West by the paddy fields of Monica Pereira and on the North and South by the batty ground of Pacote Rania

FOURTHLY—All that piece or parcel of paddy fields, situate at the village, called Gundawli, near B. B. and C. I. Railway, Andheri Station, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement thirty and three-fourths guntas, Survey No. 13 and bounded on the East by the paddy fields of Patrige Demello, on the West by the paddy ground of Babu Tula Patel and Gracian Antone and Manuel Vurroon and on the South partly by the Government Road and partly by the ground of Dooming Antone.

FIFTHLY—All that piece or parcel of paddy ground, situate at the village called Gundawli near B. B. and C. I. Railway, Andheri Station, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 11¾ eleven and three-fourth guntas, Survey No. 20 and bounded on the East by the ground of Muddon Jagannath on the West by the ground of Braz Marien James, on the North by the ground of Jossen Braz and on the South by the ground of Gracien Manoel Vaz and which the said pieces of land, containing in whole fifty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-two square yards be the same little more or less and the said all pieces were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagor Ratanji Byramji Mehta and which the said pieces of ground are in the Sub-district of Salsette and District of Thana.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1918.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

3108.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. RACHAL, wife of SILAS ALBERT BENJAMIN has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore, having any claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, charge, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate on the East side of the Marine Lines Road, on the Esplanade in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which has been computed to contain a total area of one thousand and six hundred square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by Plot No. 17 Marine Lines on the East by the Marine Battalion Parade ground on the South by Plot No. 15, Marine Lines and on the West by Marine Lines Road aforesaid which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 16 Marine Lines, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8543 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3524, Street No. 33 and are now in the occupation of tenants together with the buildings and premises erected and built thereon together with all rights easements and appurtenances belonging to the said premises.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3106

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SIMON REUBEN has agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim or claims against or to the same property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Fish Market Lane and Adamji Peerbhoy's Market, Dhobi Talao, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82, New No. 712, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 3/8399 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 2836, Street No. 2, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Jerbai Manekji Mody, on or towards the East by the Fish Market Lane, on or towards the South partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by a public passage leading to Sorabji Suntoke Lane and on or towards the West partly by the property of Manekji Jamsedji Mistry and partly by the passage leading to Sorabji Suntoke Lane.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1918.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3100

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents the

BANDMAN COMEDY CO.

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

"OUTCAST"

The Company's Great Dramatic Success.

Prices as usual. **Plan at ROSE & Co.**

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

Open daily at the TOWN HALL from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m., from 13th till 28th March, 1918, (including Sundays). 3073

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE EXHIBITION will be RESERVED for the PARDAH PARTIES on MONDAY, 18th March, 1918, between 12 to 4 p.m. (S.T.) 3105

AMUSEMENTS.

HELLO! WHO'S YOUR LADY FRIEND?

have you a lady friend? has your better half ever enquired about her? see how

LUPINO LANE

had a close shave and how he proved he had a twin brother exactly like him! He

WILL MAKE YOU LAUGH AS YOU MAY HAVE NEVER LAUGHED IN LIFE.

Do not fail to see it this week.

BEING SHOWN WITH

picture version of the well known play

THE

"LIFEGUARDSMAN"

in 4 stirring parts.

At 7-0 8-45 10-30 nightly

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

Tel. No. 1882.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT IS THE GALA NIGHT! COMPLETE CHANGE!

At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p.m.

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE OF VARIETIES

THE

GAIETY REVUE CO.

presents

Melbourne's Novel Extravaganza

ROBINHOOD

OR

BABES IN THE WOOD

In 2 Acts & 4 Scenes.

T. MELBOURNE as the *Squire*
BUNNY AUSTIN .. *Peter*
ROSIE CASTELLO } *The Babes*
PEGGY CASTELLO }
L. DIAMOND .. *Morrison*
AND
E. MELBOURNE as *Robinhood*

SEE The Sun Inn—Wimpleton
The Wimpleton Woods
The Banqueting Hall

Brighter and Better Than 'ver

NEW SONGS
NEW DANCES
NEW BURLESQUES, etc.

DON'T MISS
The Duel in the Wood
THE PICNIC

Grand operatic finale!
You cannot but LAUGH!!
You must LAUGH uproareously.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Pathe's Absolute Latest in Serials

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

Read the stories in the "Times of India."

This Week Seventh and Eighth Episodes.

"THE MESSAGE ON THE MIRROR" AND "A RELENTLESS FATE"

Lamington Road, Near Eldorado Cinema.

To-night! **AT 9-30 P.M.** ***Every-night!***

CROWDED HOUSES

KARLEKAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

AND

Menagerie of Performing Wild Animals.

Owing to special request from some of the distinguished persons of Bombay we have again arranged for a few performances with most attractive and exciting variations in the programme.

Tickets to be had night and day at the Circus tent.

Special arrangement with B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., for tram cars at the close of each performance.

Proprietor—T. G. Salar.

THE

MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

To-night & every night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

FOURTH INSTALMENT

Episodes 9 & 10

OF

The Great Universal Serial

THE GRAY GHOST

WITH

A two-reel side-splitting L-KO Comedy

AND

Universal Screen Magazine.

Rates Rs. 2 to As. 2.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

THE

FATAL RING

FEATURING

PEARL WHITE

Pathes Animated History

THE GREAT WAR

Chapter 1 Part 3

PATHE GAZETTE

Lonesome Luke

TIME:

7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Daily.

Prices. 1-8, 1-0, 0-8, 0-6 & 0-3 only.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 12th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	--
" " Sales of East Indian	--
" " Imports	12,000
Mid' Americans. Spot Trading Value	23.55—4
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot	30.19 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar. 32.11+16; May 31.80+23; July 31.30+28
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Not received.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 12th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Month.	To-day's prices.
March	24.11 Unchgd.
April	..
May	23.93+6
June	23.74+3
July	23.70+8

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
Mar.	22.40
March-April	22.31
April-May	22.23 —14
May-June	22.15
June-July	22.07

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 12th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
March	24.18+7
April	24.13+14
May	24.03+16
June	23.93+18
July	23.77+15

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
March	22.40
April	22.31
April-May	22.23 —14
May-June	22.15
June-July	22.07

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 12th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
March	30.05+.15
May	29.75+.15
July	29.35+.15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 12th.

F. G. Bengal	Good	16.83
" "	Fully Good	17.33
" "	Fine	17.70
" No. 1 Oomra	Good	18.59
" "	Fully Good	19.09
" "	Fine	19.46
" Broach	Good	21.50
" "	Fully Good	21.75
" "	Fine	22.00
" Scinde	Good	16.83
" "	Fully Good	17.33
" "	Fine	17.70

Unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Mar. 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	21,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York May	31.72+55
" July	31.16+30
Spot Cotton at New York	33.25+35
" at New Orleans	32.50 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May	30.62+30
" July	30.06+25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6¼
Demand Bills	4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars	66

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 13.

This morning Good Broach was quoted at Rs. 690 association and 689 exchange. The marwadi Bazaar opened at Rs. 688 and gradually advanced to Rs. 696 at Colaba the market opened at Rs. 696 and closed at Rs. 698.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach	April	698
Fine " Akola	March	687/8
F. G. Bengal	"	667

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

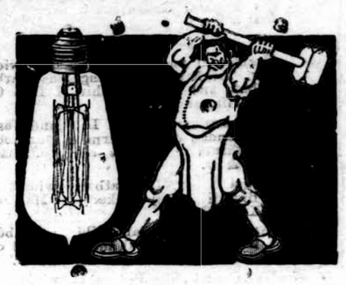
Broach	January	..
Bengal		..
Akola		..

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 12TH MARCH 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	634	624	592	532	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	634	624	592		"
M.G. Wardha		602	570		"
M. G. Nagpore		602	570		"
M.G. Ysotmal		602			"
M.G Dhamangaon Pulgaon		578			"
M.G. Amraoti		609			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		663	643		"
M.G. Khandeish		644	617		"
M.G. Mathia		634	602		"
M.G. Broach		704	696	680	1-25 April

BRILLIANT LAMPS



Prices defy competition.

Sole Importers:

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.

Hummum Bunder - Fort BOMBAY

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 11th March 18.

Cotton	9,423 bales.
Wheat	15,919 owts.
Linseed	5,548 "
Rape &c.	22 "
Til or Gingelly seed	57 "
Poppyseed	197 "
Groundnuts	2,164 "
Cottonseed	10,980 "
Jaggery	7,455 "
Myrabolams	987 "
Cottonseed Oilcakes	331 "
Mowrasseed	..
Myrabolam Seeds	4,799 "
Rowas	1,136 "
Maize	..
Bajree	610 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

BOMBAY, Mar. 13.

BULLION.

Bar Gold 26-10-0.
Sovereign 16-4-0.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 102-12-0.
Silver 1st. Sett. Ex-duty 102-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 192.
3 Months Sight France Fr. 198½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 213.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 303½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 Days Sight on Japan Rs. 144½.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1,929-47.
Ex-warrant 93/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-1922 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 67/8.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1,936 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

As it was the last day of the March settlement, there were no transactions in both the share markets.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

February 1916	Rs. 17,27,91,000
February 1917	Rs. 19,59,37,000
February 1918	Rs. 25,18,83,000

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England.)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 9th Mar. 1918.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 9th Mar. 1918.		
G.I.P. Rly	23,01,000	5,03,16,237
A.D.C. Rly	70,100	14,89,572
B.K. Rly	4,200	79,277
C.S. Rly	7,500	1,34,457
Total	23,87,800	5,20,18,543
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 9th Mar. 1917		
G.I.P. Rly	21,73,745	4,53,72,975
A.D.C. Rly	73,500	13,44,798
B.K. Rly	3,538	64,866
C.S. Rly	6,925	1,46,410
Total	22,57,715	4,73,81,048
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	+1,27,255	+29,46,262
A.D.C. Rly	+1,591	+1,44,774
B.K. Rly	+654	—5,589
C.S. Rly	+575	—13,953

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 9th Mar. 1918	16,000	3,25,853
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 9th Mar. 1917	12,886	3,08,577
Increase or Decrease	+5,914	+17,276

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 9th Mar. 1918.	2,300	36,102
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 9th Mar. 1917	1,463	25,941
Increase or Decrease	+837	+10,251

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Jan. 1918.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, March 13th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	751-12
Total up-to-date	26,51,225-4

Mr. D. G. Duggon aged 25 one of the European assistants of the tannery department of the Chrome Leather Company at Pallavaram met with accidental death on Friday evening. He was cutting up leather underneath the plank floor when the latter gave way, one of the rails supporting it having broken and the whole fell on him injuring him fatally.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

KANTA BLDS., KALBADEVI ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers

Price List free on application

Drawn-wire Metal Filament

G.W.M. REYNOLD'S NOVELS

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.

Mary Price or the Memoirs of a Maid Servant in 8 vols. Rs. 5.	Single vol. As. 12
Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter, in 4 vols.	Rs. 3 0
Bronze Statue or the Virgin's Kiss; in 4 vols.	" 2 0
Faust—A Romance, 2 vols	" 1 8
Soldier's Wife, in 2 vols.	" 1 4
Canonbury House or The Queen's Prophecy, in 3 vols..	" 2 4
Pope Joan the Female Pontiff 3 vols.	" 1 12
Beauty and Pleasure, 9 vols.. ..	" 6 0
Empress Eugenes Bodoir, 3 vols. ..	" 2 4
Seamstress Complete	" 1 0
Mysteries of London, 12 vols. ..	" 7 0

and all other Big Type Editions of the Author.

Postage extra in all cases.

Apply to:—

N. M. SAWMY & Co.

No. 44 Nambuliar Street MADRAS.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

Market, BOMBAY.

CONSULT

Prof. K. P. Jyotishi

Who is gifted with the power to unlock the mysteries of your life on past, present and future and to remove all of your grievous diseases and troubles by "Talisman."

Consulting Hours 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

SIND PUNJAB HOTEL.

Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Price on application.

IF YOU WANT

to purchase or repair any kind of machinery such as Steam and Oil Engines, Pumps, Water Tanks, Trusses, Grates Flour, Rice and Oil Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Pedestals, Bearings, Couplings, Shaft Collars or any kind of spare parts for Textile Gearings for Mill, Gin and Press, etc., please apply for full particulars which will be given free of charge.

NAVAGIRE & Co.,

Engineers, Iron Founders & Contractors,

6th Kumbharwada, BOMBAY 4.

Saturday next

"SORROWS OF SATAN"

By

MARIE CORELLI

AT

NEW ALEXANDRA.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

'BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.

POPULAR PICTURES

DOROTHY PHILLIPS.

In the finest work of her career.

"THE GIRL IN THE CHECKERED COAT."

An innocent girl was made a tool by the crooks to evade the law, but ultimately the crooks were discovered and her innocence was rewarded

A Screeming Comic.

"POOR PETER PIOUS"

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices:—Re. 1/8, 1, Annas 6 and 4. Box Seats Re. 2.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40.

Mails for East Africa Ex-Force and unregistered correspondence for Dar-es-Salaam, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 p.m.

FRIDAY, Mar. 15.

Opening of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute by Lady Willingdon, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 16.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m., and parcels up to 2 p.m. the same day.

Bombay Horse Show: Willingdon Sports Club, 2-30 p.m.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Linga, Henjam, Bunderabas, Bahrain, Bushire, Koweit and Gwadur will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m.

SUNDAY, Mar. 17.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. instead of as previously notified. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday previous.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 8-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 p.m. and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: "East Lynne" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

35TH POONA BATTALION (I. D. P.)

POONA, Mar. 13.

PART I.

437 Drill and Instruction. Parades for the week ending Saturday 16-3-1918:—

At Headquarters:—

Wednesday 13th March, 7 to 8 a.m. Recruits.

Friday 15th March 7 to 9 a.m. A and B. Coys. (Active) and Recruits. Dress, Drill Order Grey shirts. (Company Training.)

438 Miniature Range. The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Tuesday 19th March, 1918, at 7 a.m., and 5 p.m., for the firing of Championship Competitions.

PART II.

439 Leave. The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—

Major R. S. Cree Brown B Coy. From 12-3-1918 to 15-3-1918.

Major R. S. Cree Brown B Coy. From 18-3-1918 to 25-3-1918.

117 Pte. S. A. Dalaya A Coy. from 12-3-1918 to 19-3-1918.

440 Errata. Corps Order No. 385 (Decrease) dated 5th March 1918 so far as relates to Pte. R. A. Wadia is hereby cancelled.

441 Pay and allowance. Members of A and B Coys. entitled to pay for Camp of Exercise or travelling allowance should receive same from Headquarters at once.

442 Drill books. "Notes on Bayonet Training."

Copies of the above are available for issue. All N. C. O. S. should apply for them at Headquarters at once.

443 Equipment. Members in possession of Haversacks and water bottles are directed to return them to Headquarters (without fail) before the 19th instant.

444 Periodical Training. It is notified for information that with the sanction of the General Officer Commanding Poona Brigade, Periodical training will be held in abeyance from April 15th to May 15th.

Permission to leave the station must be obtained as usual.

445 Musketry. Battalion and Company Shots for the season 1917-18 are as follows:—

Battalion Shot. Pte. J. Days Points. "B" Coy. 93 Prizes. 10.

COMPANY SHOTS.

Pte. F. K. Patel "A" Coy. 90 Prizes 5.

Corpl. G. H. Thiselton Dyer, "B" Coy. 89 Prizes 5

Sergt. D. F. Woods "C" Coy. 90 Prizes 5.

446 Increase. The undermentioned is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Company.

No. 807 Pte. E. C. Nicholson.

(Sd) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain,
Adjutant 35th Poona Battalion (I.D.F.)

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st. Battalion G. I. P. Railway Regiment (31st I.D.F.) will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Bandmaster commencing at 6-15 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The Prize Distribution of the Girgaum Night High School will be held to-morrow at 9 p.m., (S.T.), at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road when Mr. S. R. Bomanji will preside.

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute will be opened by H. E. Lady Willingdon, on Friday at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.) in the compound of the Currimbhoy Mill near the Lower Parel Station.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a Study Class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo St. Fort), this evening at 6 p.m., (S.T.), on "Different Planes of Existence" The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector R. D'Souza charged one Mirza Smat Beg a Mahomedan with possessing ¼ lb. of opium without a license on Tuesday night. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo 3 week's rigorous imprisonment.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Agle D. H. Sabha a meeting was held in Set Varjivandas Mudhavdas Charitable Dispensary Hall, Sion under the presidentship of Dr. Jaishanker D. Raval, who distributed certificates to the successful candidates in First-Aid. The class was organised by Mr. Ramrao D. Khade, Sion Secretary of the Sabha, and will be resumed shortly at Sion.

ENTERTAINMENT TO POOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Through the kindness of Mr. K. S. Powalla, an entertainment was given to about 260 Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan poor school children on Saturday last at Seva Sadan. Among those present were Lady Mehta, Lady Tata, Mrs. Jaykar and Mrs. Saraya. The children selected for the treat were those whom the Seva Sadan is providing with nourishing food during the recess hour. An interesting programme of songs and sports was arranged and Lady Tata distributed the prizes to the winners. The children had a most pleasant time. They thoroughly enjoyed themselves in the spacious compound and dispersed late in the evening after partaking of refreshments served by the Seva Sadan volunteers.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Eight attacks and four deaths from plague occurred in the city on Tuesday, Mandvi reporting two attacks, Worli, Kamatipura, Tarwadi, Mahalaxmi and Khora Talao, one attack each, Umarkhadi one attack and one death and Maratha Hospital three deaths. There were 30 attacks and 8 deaths from small-pox. Cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 129, as compared with 119 of the corresponding day of 1917, and 108 of 1916.

FATAL SEQUEL TO ALTERCATION.

Two Mahomedans named Nazir Muradkhan and Manjur Hoosein Sheikh Bhikhu had a dispute over a boy in a house at Bhendi Bazaar, on Monday night last. An altercation ensued when, it has been alleged, Manjur took out a clasp-knife and inflicted about eleven wounds on Nazir who fell. Manjur ran away but was subsequently arrested in a grogshop at Mahim. Nazir was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he died the next day. An enquiry was opened yesterday by Dr. W. Nunan, at the Coroner's Court, when after the body was identified further enquiry was adjourned.

REPORTED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES

Mr. Pestonji Maneckji Wadia, a Parsi, residing at Lamington Road has reported to the police the theft of a bundle of notes of the value of Rs. 400 from one of his pockets. Mr. Wadia who happened to count the notes in the presence of his servant Kaitan, went to take a bath, putting the bundle in a pocket. On taking breakfast he called Kaitan who failed to appear and Mr. Wadia suspecting some foul play at once examined the pocket which was found empty. Kaitan who has decamped had been employed only three days before and Mr. Wadia had not enquired about his antecedents.

STABBED IN A DRUNKEN BRAWL.

DEATH OF A SHIP SERVANT.

On Tuesday night at about 10 o'clock, a Mahomedan youth, about 25 years old, was observed lying on a foot-path at Chowpatty with stab-wounds in his back and right thigh. On receiving this information Inspector Copping hurried to the spot and had the body sent to the Morgue. Subsequent enquiries showed that the deceased was one Abdul Gafur, a ward-servant on board the S. S. "Erinpura," who had obtained leave to go ashore at 2 p.m., on Tuesday last. He was to return at 10 p.m., but failed to turn up

At the Coroner's Court, yesterday morning, Dr. Francis Detker, Assistant Surgeon on S. S. "Erinpura" identified the body of the deceased, who, he said, was under him as a ward-servant. He was given leave on Tuesday from 2 p.m., to 10 p.m and with him most of the Indian personnel were also granted leave. Mahomed Hoosein who was also one of those whom leave had been granted returned on the boat at 10-30 p.m., according to the sentry's report. The deceased Abdul did not return and witness learnt later on that Abdul had been stabbed. Witness was present when Mahomed Hoosein was arrested and he made a statement to the witness in the presence of the police and in the presence of the ship's company that he had taken a knife from the deceased and stabbed him in a drunken squabble.

DEATH OF A FITTER.

DUE TO HAMMER ACCIDENT.

At the G. T. Hospital, Dr. Nunan held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Abdul Gani Hasan, a fitter, aged about twenty-four. The deceased who was employed at Messrs. Alcock Ashdown's was holding a hammer over a rivetter when he suddenly sat down. The weight was dislodged and the deceased fell. A chip had gone off the hammer. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where it was ascertained that he had a punctured wound on the right side of the chest penetrating the substance of the right lung. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PICKPOCKETING AT TRAM JUNCTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Oliveira Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Ganpat Tukaram with attempting to pick, the pocket of Miss Beddy Monteiro while she was transferring herself from one tram car to another, on Tuesday last at 8 o'clock at the Pydhoni Junction.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. He had some previous convictions.

3 MONTHS FOR THEFT FROM GODOWN

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Bhatkal Sunder charged Shaiklal Pirsaheb with theft of 25 iron nuts valued at Rs. 10 from a godown in Carnac Bunder which were found on his person when he was searched on suspicion by Customs peon No. 3 at the Export Gate.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. He had two previous convictions.

CHAFFEUR FINED FOR RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Jan Mahomed Sultankha was charged with driving his motor-car in a rash and negligent manner. The accused was driving his car on the 19th February last along Hornby Road opposite the Empire Building when his car suddenly came in contact with a tram-car damaging the latter. The accused in his defence said that his car all of a sudden stopped on the tramline and he could not start it in time. On the evidence of the tram-driver and Syed Hasan Inspector No. 35 the accused was fined Rs. 25.

CONVICTED FOR ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Kibairaz, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Abkari Inspector D'Souza charged one Mirza Suratbeg with possessing, without a license half a pound of opium. The accused was arrested at Kamatipura 7th lane and failed to produce a license. He was fined Rs. 50 or in default, three weeks' imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.

DEATH OF A HIGH COURT PLEADER

REFERENCE IN THE COURT.

The death took place of Mr. Tricumlal S. Desai vakil of the High Court, at his residence on Lamington Road on Monday last, after an illness extending over two months. The deceased was suffering from an inflamation in the ear and an operation was performed about a month back. The deceased belonged to a respectable family of Ahmedabad and his father was for a time Deputy Registrar of the High Court. After finishing his study, Mr. Tricumlal joined the Appellate Bar in the year 1901.

Before taking up the usual work yesterday, the Acting Chief Justice, Sir Stanley Batchelor, made the following reference regarding late Mr. Tricumlal, R. Desai:—

Before we take up the business of the day I wish in a few words to express the sorrow with which we learnt of the recent death of Mr. Tricumlal H. Desai, and in this expression of sorrow all my learned colleagues desire through me to state their concurrence. Mr. Desai was a senior Pleader of this Court, and he came from what I may almost call my own province, Gujarat, seeing that I served there myself for so many years. I was therefore, interested in his work and character. I think we all recognised that he was very keen and active in the discharge of his professional duties; that he had a real liking and aptitude for the study of the law, and took an unflagging interest in the work of this Court and in the administration of public justice. His cases were always thoroughly well-prepared, so that if the decision went against him, his client might be sure that the defeat was due to the want of merit in his own case and not to any want of diligence or research on the part of his Pleader. Mr. Desai had a due and fitting sense of the responsibilities of his position, and was anxious, so far as in him lay, to promote the honour and the deputation of his profession. I am sure that we shall all long miss his zealous and cheerful advocacy, and I am sincerely sorrowing that he has been thus prematurely snatched away from the Court, and the work, which I know he loved so well.

REGRET OF THE BAR.

Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader said:—

On behalf of the Appellate Bar, I share the regret which my Lord the Chief Justice has expressed touching the death of Mr. Tricumlal, R. Desai, and I associate myself with all the remarks which have fallen from your lordship. Mr. Tricumlal practised on the Appellate Side for more than 16 years, and during that time he secured a large practice from Gujrat and the Deccan. He conducted his cases with zeal; industry, and ability. His legal work was not confined to practice in Court. He conducted for some time a law school, edited a law magazine, and published a number of law books. A promising career has thus been suddenly cut short by premature death. We all feel his loss very much.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF MARCH, 1918.

BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

S C 48-17-978-17—Purnanand & Co., Ambalal Sankalchand v. B K Vora and Sons a firm, Shroff & D.

46-17—T I J Re Petition for L/a of the estate of Lakhmidas Haridas Decd.—Purnanand & Co., Manibai widow v. Bachubai, Payne and Co.

O S 44-17-997-17—Wadia G and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Bai Dinbai widow and ors, Jehangir G & B, Wadia G & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

235-18—Rustomji & Gin, Dipaji Seraji & or v. Burjorji Cawasji Contractor.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS).

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Jehangir & Seervai, Mahadev Atmaram Joshi, Petr. v. Krishna Anant Joshi, Respdt., G B Pandya, Notice, 1-3-18.

678-17 and 688-17—Ardesir H D & Co., Goirudlal Bansilal v. Bansilal Motilal & ors, Manchershaw & N, Ch. S., 13-7-18.

FOR DISMISSAL IN COURT.

1455-17—Dastur & Co., Yeshwantrao Keshavrao Rangri v. L H Blomenstok, a firm, Matu J & M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co., Part Heard.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

1334-17—Madhowji K & Ch, Meghji Ladha a firm v. Diwanchand Rustomji & Co. a firm, Not to be called on till, 18-3-18.

SHORT CAUSE.

88-18—Shroff & D, Hormusji Burjorji Baria & anr v. Sorabji Sheriar Irani & anr, Pandia & Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

976-15—Patell & Eze, Kavarlal Doongaji v. Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

996-15—Patell & Eze, Ratanlal Manalal & anr v Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Lalchand Jasoodanandan & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

754-17—Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

1219-16—Amin and D, Sabrabibi v. Abdulkarim Abdul Rahim Hafiz and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and D.

609-17—Mulla and M, Fatmabai widow v. Ebrahim Moledina, Captain and V.

676-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Lakhmichand Padamsey a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

816-05—Bhaishanker K & G, Cursondas Ludha v. Amichand Panalal, Matubhai J & M.

641-23825-16—Motichand & D, Nemchand Fakirchand v. Desai Raghunathji Khandobhai, Mantoklal and Co.

B. E. S. & T. CO.

DISSATISFACTION AT PROCEEDINGS.

PROTEST AGAINST CHAIRMAN'S CONDUCT.

A meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., who thought that the counting of the votes at the last Extraordinary meeting of the Company was incorrect and irregular, was held at the Offices of Mr. R. A. Dubash, Victoria Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, at 6 p.m., to consider what steps yesterday should be taken in the matter.

Mr. Rahim Vali Pir Mahomed was voted to the chair.

36 shareholders in all were present among them being 19 who were present at the Extraordinary meeting and voted against the resolution. It was stated that roughly there were seven more shareholders who had voted against the resolution but were absent at the meeting. Among others, letters of sympathy were received from Messrs. Kavasji Seth and Framji P. Doctor. Mr. Burjorji Ulwala having had voted for the resolution at the last meeting was in sympathy with the object of yesterday's meeting. It was stated that Messrs. C. M. Cursetji and J. J. Vimadalal also sympathised with the objects of the meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH SIR SASSOON DAVID.

Mr. Noble read out the following correspondence passed on behalf of himself and his party with Sir Sassoon David, Chairman of the last Extra-ordinary meeting:—

(COPY)

7th. Mar. 1918.

To

Sir Sassoon David Bart.
Chairman,
B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

Dear Sir,—We are instructed by our clients Messrs. Ardeshir E. Dalal, F. H. Boyce and M. A. J. Noble to state that at the Extraordinary Meeting of the above company held yesterday at the office of the company situate at Colaba the following Resolution was put before the Meeting by you viz:—

> "That the capital of the company be increased from £1,320,000 divided into 60,000 6 per cent. Cumulative preference shares and 72,000 ordinary shares all of £10 each to £1,430,000 by the creation of 11,000 additional Ordinary shares of £10 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing Ordinary shares of the company and that such additional Ordinary shares be offered to the shareholders of the company on the terms of the Circular letter from its Managing Director to the Shareholders, dated 23rd February 1918."

Our clients state that the said Resolution when it was put to the vote you as chairman of the said meeting counted the votes for and against the said Resolution and instead of declaring the result of your counting the votes you consulted the managing Director Mr. F. C. Rimington as also Mr. Blunt, solicitor who was present at the said meeting, whereupon the said Mr. Rimington began to address the meeting and to persuade the voters that the price of Rs. 300 was proper so that the voting which had gone against the Resolution might be changed. Our clients characterise this procedure on your part as irregular and unwarranted since the voting had already been taken. After the said Mr. Rimington had addressed the meeting you were asked by Mr. Ardeshir E. Dalal the result of the votes you had counted but instead of declaring the result you said that you had not counted the votes properly and you desired to again count the votes for and against the said resolution. We are further instructed to state that the 1st voting was against the said resolution and there were 12 votes for the resolution and more than 20 votes against the said resolution. You did not declare the result of the 1st. voting as you saw that there were more votes against than for the said resolution and this necessitated. Mr. Rimington irregular interference and addressed the meeting as aforsaid. The said resolution was again and our clients contend wrongly put to the vote the 2nd time by you and instead of declaring the result of the voting immediately as you should have done you again consulted Mr. Rimington and Mr. Blunt and after some time you declared that there were 23 for and 23 against the said resolution and as you had not given your vote you gave your casting vote in favour of the said resolution and thus declared the reslution arbitrarily illegally and in a high-handed manner to have been carried. Our clients say that this declaration on your part viz. 23 for and 23 against the said resolution was not correct and the correct voting having been 14 for and more than 22 against and many shareholders present at the meeting strongly protested against this action on your part and asked you to count the vote again properly which you flatly declined to do. Our clients regret that you should have as a chairman of the said company adopted this attitude and they now request you not to take any action on the said resolution as our clients contend that the same was lost by a majority.

Our clients would like to know whether you intend to act on the said resolution or not as in the event of your acting on the said resolution our clients could proceed in the matter as they might be advised.

We are further instructed to state that a shareholder Mr. Rahim Valli Mahomed inquired of you whether there was any representation from the shareholders on the subject of the said resolution when Mr. Rimington replied that there was none although as a matter of fact one shareholder from Broach Khan Bahadur Adurji Dalal on behalf of himself and other shareholders had sent in a representation on the subject of the said resolution which had appeared in "The Parsee and Praja Mitra" and a copy of which letter from the said Adurji is in possession of our client Mr. M. A. J. Moble. Our clients do not understand why the said letter should have been suppressed from the shareholders present at the meeting.

We are lastly instructed by our clients to state that they represent a large body of shareholders in this company.

Yours, truly,
JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE.
Solicitors, High Court.

(COPY).

Craigie, Blunt & Caroe.

BOMBAY, 8th March, 1918.

BOMBAY.

Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee,
Attorneys for Messrs. Dalal, Boyce and Noble.

Dear Sirs,

We are instructed by Sir Sasson David, Bart, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him of the 7th instant and to state in reply that he does not propose to enter into any discussion with you regarding the allegations therein made as to his action as chairman at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld. held on the 6th instant further than to say that those allegations are untrue in several material respects.

Your clients were invited to proceed to a poll at the said meeting but they refused to do so.

We are further instructed to say that the issue of the new shares will be proceeded with on the terms of the Resoluion passed at the meeting.

Yours, faithfully,
(Sd.) CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE.

Mr. Noble, also read the representation of Khan Bahadur Adarji Dalal and others, referred to in the above correspondence

The Chairman, then said. that all the information about the steps taken by those who had taken the lead in the matter was placed before them and he would ask them to consider what action should be taken regarding the same.

PROTEST AGAINST CHAIRMAN'S CONDUCT.

Dr. A. P. Dias proposed and Mr. J. S. Cambat seconded that "this meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited protests against the way in which the business of the Extraordinary Meeting was conducted by the Chairman, Sir Sassoon David, on the 6th March, 1918. The Chairman instead of declaring the result on the first count (which was clearly against the resolution) began consulting his colleagues and allowed Mr. Rimington to address the meeting after the Chairman had once actually counted the votes. This procedure was unwarranted and irregular. This meeting is of opinion that the declaration of the Chairman on the second count was wrong, the resolution having been lost by a majority. The counting of votes by the Chairman having been challenged by many shareholders the Chairman acted unfairly in declining to count the votes again. This meeting declares that the resolution was lost by a majority on both occasions that votes were counted and the Company is not justified in acting up to that resolution."

Mr. Dalal, replying to Mr. Adenwala's question what difference it made whether they paid Rs. 250 or Rs. 300, said that the point at issue before the meeting was not whether they should pay this amount or that, but whether the procedure carried on by the chairman at the last extraordinary meeting was proper. They had met there to protest against the chairman's conduct which was "improper, high-handed and arbitrary." Mr. Dalal further said that that procedure was carried in the face of 67 shareholders. Continuing, he said that that the chairman should have allowed Mr. Rimington to interfere in the voting, when actually he had counted the first votes, showed that the inference was clear that the resolution was lost by a majority. It was not possible, that the Chairman could not count the votes properly in a meeting of only 60 persons. Granting that the Chairman did not count properly and so he desired to have the voting again, there was no harm in counting a third time.

Mr. Cambat, at this stage, asked whether they agreed to pay the price at the fixed premium viz., Rs. 300.

Mr. Dalal, answered, that they did not because, the amount fixed was heavy and they thought that Rs. 250 was reasonable. Further, he said, that if the point was really carried by a majority, it would have been binding upon them. But such was not the actual case. They had a majority on their side and the Chairman's action in declaring the resolution passed was arbitrary.

Mr. Master: We do not want them to carry anything arbitrarily, pre-arranging plans and passing them quietly at the shareholders' meeting.

Mr. Cambat: This might be as a sort of check.

The Resolution being put to the vote was unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mr. Cambat, seconded by Mr. Hakim, it was resolved that a Committee of shareholders be formed with power to add to their number, and the said Committee be authorised to enter into correspondence with the Board of Directors and to ask them not to act upon the Resolution which was lost and to take all such steps as they deem proper to restrain the Directors from acting upon the said Resolution.

The following are members of the Committee:—

Messrs. Rahim V. P Mohomed, M.A.J. Noble, A. E. Dalal, Dr. A. P. Dias, Messrs. J. E. Master, and J. S. Cambat.

It was also resolved that a fund be started to defray the expenses that will have to be incurred for the same. It was announced that Rs. 500 were subscribed on the spot.

After the resolutions authorising the chairman to forward the first two resolutions to the Directors, and a vote of thanks to the chair was passed, the proceedings, terminated.

EXPLOSION AT KARACHI RAILWAY STATION.

WAGON LOADED WITH PETROL.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 13.

A serious fire broke out last night in close proximity to the Karachi City railway station, when a railway wagon containing 350 cases of petrol belonging to the Military Department and destined for Ghazigat on the North-Western Railway was completely gutted. The truck was to despatched last night and a railway porter was ordered by the authorities to seal it. He approached the truck, carrying a lamp which, he placed about two feet away and was engaged in tying a rope to the lock, when an explosion occurred and the man's legs were badly burnt. The explosion is believed to be due to the formation of gas in the truck which, finding an outlet from the opening, came in contact with the lamp. Other trucks in the train, also containing petrol, were immediately detached and removed to a place of safety.

ABOLITION OF OCTROI.

GHAZIPUR CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GHAZIPUR, Mar. 12.

A mass meeting of the Ghazipur citizens was held to-day, Mr. Mahabirpershad Mahajan presiding to protest against the abolition of octroi and imposition of circumstance and property tax and toll on vehicles, animals, etc. It was unanimously resolved that a memorial be sent to the local Government praying that the aforesaid tax be not imposed and octroi be not abolished. It was further resolved that Government be requested by wire to suspend the imposition pending the disposal of the memorial and that irregularities incurred by the board in assessing the tax against the rule be brought to the notice of the Government.

RIGHT OF CONVERSION INTO ZOROASTRIANISM.

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN RANGOON CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 12.

Judgment was reserved yesterday by Mr. Justice Young in the Parsi conversion case. A large amount of evidence was taken on commission in Bombay on the religious questions at issue, in connection with this case. The suit was brought by Mr. D. R. Sakhla and others against Miss Bella and her guardian Mr. Shapurji Cowasji for an injunction restraining the first defendant from entering and worshipping in a Parsi fire temple of Rangoon. The case arose over the contention that Bella was a child of a Parsi mother by a non-parsi father and she as such had no right of entering a Parsi fire temple or enjoying the benefits of the Parsi temple trust, and that she was not a Parsi. The counsels on both sides addressed the court on the various issues for seven days and the case came to a conclusion yesterday. The defence contended that the girl was a Parsi and had the right of conversion into Zorastrianism.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR AT NASIK.

(From a Correspondent.)

NASIK CITY, Mar. 13.

His Highness Shri Sayajirao Gaekwar was entertained at *pansupari* yesterday under the auspices of the Nasik General Library. Five hundred invitations were issued. The pandal was crowded, all the prominent citizens of the place being present. The Maharaja was escorted to the *dais* with the band playing.

Mr. S. Chouche welcomed the Maharaja in Sanskrit verses. Mr. R. G. Pradhan welcomed the distinguished guest on behalf of the library and praised the Maharaja as a progressive ruler whose merits were recognised as much in Europe and Japan as in India. He was a patron of letters, deeply interested in libraries and the speaker appealed for the Maharaja's help in the matter of buildings for the library.

The President of the municipality spoke on behalf of the citizens of Nasik. Mr. Patankar eulogized the Maharaja's qualities and services to India and the Empire and supported Mr. Pradhan's appeal.

The Maharaja made an excellent speech on Marathi Education, public libraries and the elevation of the backward depressed castes. Mr. Pradhan garlanded the Maharaja and showed him round the library. The Maharaja promised a donation assuring his interest in the building scheme.

AJMER SOCIAL SERVICE CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Mar. 13.

The First Provincial Social Service Conference, Rajputana, will be held at Ajmer on 7th April. Eminent persons are expected to attend. All Sewasamites, Social Service Leagues, and Plague Committees throughout Rajputana have been requested to send their delegates. A strong reception committee has been formed. Arrangements have been made for the lodging and boarding of delegates. Correspondence should be addressed to Mr. Chandkaran Sarda, General Secretary, Reception Committee.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. M. Nissim presiding. After the letter from Government intimating the re-nomination to the Standing Committee of Messrs. M. Nissim and A. H. White, who had retired, was recorded, the Committee went through the formal business on the Agenda.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

REMARKABLE EXPANSION OF REVENUE.

NEW PROCEDURE IN DEBATE.

The general feature of the Revised Financial Statement for 1917-18 presented to the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday by Mr. Carmichael is the remarkable expansion of revenue and the consequent increase in expenditure which, it has been found possible to sanction in the current year. The gures at a glance are as follows, the amounts being given in thousands of rupees:—

	Budget.	1917-18 Revised.	1918-19 Budget.
Opening Balance	2,42,21	2,71,28	3,93,38
Revenue	8,00,34	8,81,05	9,03,08
Expenditure	7,88,24	7,58,95	8,68 02
Closing Balance	2,54,31	3,93,38	35,06

A meeting of of the Bombay Legislative Council was held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, yesterday, his Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, presiding. Seated on the platfrom beside his Excellency were Mr. G. Carmichael, Mr. G. S. Curtis and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, members of the Excutive Council. Among the distinguished visitors present was H. E. Lady Willingdon, who watched the proceedings for a considerable time.

The following additional members were present:—

Mr. T. J. Strangman, Advocate-General, Mr. S. R. Arthur, Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, Mr. D. V. Belvi, Mr. Ghulam Muhammad walad Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad Bhurgri, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. Sheriff Devji Canji, Mr. J. G. Covernton, Mr. P. A. Desai, Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos, Captain C. Fernandes, Mr. S. J. Gillum, Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajeebhoy, Sheikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah, Mr. E. H. Jaffer, Mr. J. D. Jenkins, Mr. B. S. Kamat, Mr. G. F. Keatinge, Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons, Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. L. S. Mehta, Sardar S. C. Mudliar, Rao Bahadur V. S. Naik, Mr. W. U. Nicholas, Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Abdul Kadir *alias* Kakir Mahomed walad Ibrahim Khan Pathan, Sir D. M. Petit, Mr. F. G. Pratt, Mr. Munmohundass Ramji, Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe, Mr. C. N. Seddon, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Rao Bahadur Tekchand Udhavdas, Mr. S. B. Upasani, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas.

After the new additional members Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, and Mr. S. J. Gillum had made an oath of allegiance to the Crown before taking their seats, the list of questions asked by honourable members and the answers to them was presented.

THE NEW PROCEDURE.

H. E. the President said owing to the somewhat peculiar circumstances it would be well if he stated under what conditions the business of the Council would be conducted and to hear the comments of the members. They had first of all to take the financial statement; that under the new rules had to be closed by Saturday the 16th of March. He had hopes, however, that it would not be necessary to go on till Saturday with the statement, and that they would be able to finish by Thursday evening. If that be so he would then under Rule 4 of Business Rules give priority to Rents Bill and that would be the first Bill to be taken up after the financial statement. The hon. members owing to an erroneous view had placed a lot of amendments for the first reading of the Bill. But the Council would merely discuss the ordinary principles of the Bill on the first reading, and then the Bill would go into the Select Committee who would consider all the amendments. He therefore, proposed to take up the Bill on the morning of Friday, and the Council would discuss the main principles of the Bill by Saturday afternoon. Then the Bill would go before the Select Committee, and the Committee's report would be submitted to the Council on Wednesday the 20th instant. He therefore proposed that the Council should adjourn after the first reading of the Bill till the report was produced and then they would sit again and take up the remainder of the business. That would have two days for resolutions. Then his Excellency proposed to sit again the following week on Monday, when he would take up the Rent Bill and conclude the final reading of it.

Mr. V. J. Patel enquired if, in view of the statement that hon. members might, at any time they liked, select a member for the Imperial Council in place of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, honourable members could make an election that day.

H. E. the President said that could certainly be done if the hon. member was very anxious to get that thing concluded. (Loud laughter).

Mr. Patel said whoever was elected should make his oath now otherwise it would have to be postponed till the September sessions of the Imperial Council, in which case not having made his oath he would not be able to give notice of questions and resolution for the September meeting. (Laughter).

H. E. the President said they were entirely in the hands of the Council, when the Council was sitting, as to when honourable members should select a member for the Imperial Council, and Mr. Patel might take what steps he liked towards that end. (Laughter).

THANKFULNESS AT HIS EXCELLENCY'S RECOVERY.

Mr. G. Carmichael, before presenting the revised financial statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1918-19, said he wished to express the thankfulness which was in the heart of everybody that his Excellency had sufficiently recovered from the unfortunate accident he had met with, to be able to come and preside at this meeting. (Loud and prolonged applause).

MR. CARMICHAEL.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael then introduced the revised Financial Statement (which appears elsewhere) for the year 1918-19. In doing so, he said:—I have the honour of presenting to this Council the Revised Financial Statement for the year 1918-19. Copies of the Statement were supplied in advance to Honourable Members and the latest corrections are embodied in a memorandum which has been placed on the table. The most marked feature is the rapid rate at which provincial revenues are expanding. The rate of growth began to accelerate in 1916, and the acceleration still continues. We are fortunate in that this has happened without any additional taxation except under Excise. The whole of the increase cannot, however, be regarded as a normal expansion. Part of it is due to the effect which conditions brought about by the war have had on trade and industry in Bombay and on prices of agricultural and forest produce. How far these conditions will be maintained after the war is doubtful. Some contraction may be looked for later on. The expenditure proposed leaves a margin of 40 lakhs. We must, however, bear in mind that our expenditure is still under restriction, a restriction which has been imposed in order that Provincial revenues should afford as much help as possible to Imperial finances at a difficult and critical time.

The provision for expenditure though well within the revenue represents a large advance over the budget for last year Special attention has been given to the acceleration of the programme for educational advance. Substantial provision has been made for sanitation and grants-in-aid to local bodies for water supply and medical services and funds have been allotted for matters which Honourable Members have closely at heart, namely, the development of industries and the development of Government forests.

I thank most cordially the members of the Finance Committee for their value help and counsel in dealing with proposals for new expenditure. Our discussions resulted in a good many changes and I do not think there was a single proposal really pressed which has not been adopted.

Taking the revised estimate for the current year, a conspectus is given. . . . On the closing of the accounts for 1917-18, the opening balance was found to have improved on the revised estimate by 29 lakhs and stood at 271,28. The revenue budgetted for in the current year was 8,05,34. On the basis of actual receipts up to date it is anticipated that it will actually amount to 8,73,30. The increases of importance fall under the heads of Excise, Income Tax and Forests. I propose to discuss these increases when dealing with the detailed heads. Under Education there is an apparent increase of 3,40 but this represents merely a repayment of an advance.

LAND REVENUE IN KAIRA.

On the other hand, land revenue is not expected to reach the budget estimate because of the suspensions given in Kaira and the postponement of instalments in the Broach district on account of the late harvesting of the cotton and other crops. Out of the increase of 34,50 under Income Tax, the portion due to the increased rates of taxation introduced in 1916, has to be transferred to Imperial which accounts for practically the whole of the increase of revised over budget figures under the head Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues. On the expenditure side the total budget for expenditure in the current year was 788,24. The expenditure now is that not more than 763,40 will be spent, a saving of 24,84. The more important savings occur under Police, Education, Sanitation and Public Works. About half the savings under police is nominal due to a change in the method accounting for revenue and expenditure. All contributions for police service are now accounted for by deduction from expenditure. The remainder of the saving is mainly due to vacancies in the force on account of poor recruitment and to the deputation of police officers on military duty. Under Education a part and under Sanitation the whole of the decrease is nominal, due to account adjustments. Under Public Works Department the saving is accounted for by reduced establishments and smaller expenditure on repairs. On the other hand the provision for superannuation allowances and pensions was less by 2 lakhs than the amount which actually fell due and the rise in the price of paper resulted in an excess expenditure under stationery and printing. The surplus budgetted for instead of being 17,10 will, it is anticipated amount to 110,40 thus raising the question balance on 1st April, 1918, to 381,68. The revenue budget for 1918-19 is based on the revised estimates for 1917-18 making due allowance for an increase where an increase may reasonably be expected. Under Land Revenue, on the usual assumption that the monsoon will be favourable, allowance is made for the collection of revenue which has been suspended or postponed in the current year and under the Excise head for higher rates of taxation and for the increase due to the change of system of auctioning shops. The revenue side of the budget includes a new assignment Imperial, of 4 lakhs for the development of primary education. The total revenue including this assignment is estimated at 908.08 an improvement of 102,74 over last year's budget and or 34,28 over the revised.

On the other side of the account, the budget is for an expenditure of 868,02, which is 104,62 in advance of what we expect to spend in the current year. An amount equal to the new assignment from Imperial is included in the expenditure for the development of primary education. As has been pointed out in the Revised Financial Statement, the additional receipts expected from the adoption of auction method of disposing of liquor licences above what might have been realised under the fixed fee system is to be ear-marked for grants to local authorities for expenditure on educational advance and on sanitary and other schemes of local improvement. No lump sum has been provided on this account, but as the detailed estimates show provision has been made for a large advance under those heads. The committee should know what amount is available for distribution and the money should be made available. Government is considering what method should be adopted to secure this object. Though provision is made for an expenditure of 79,75 in excess of the budget for 1917-18 there still remains a surplus of just over 40 lakhs which brings the closing balance to 421,74. The Hon. Mr. Kamat has asked me whether there is any restriction placed by the Government of India on drawing upon our balances. The instructions given by the Government of India are that expenditure should be kept within the expected revenue of the year. The Secretary of State has further directed that the only standard by which the propriety of introducing any measure involving increased expenditure should be judged is its imperative and immediate necessity, or its immediately remunerative character. I am also asked whether expenditure may be incurred out of unexpended balances of Imperial assignments and refers to Appendix C (page 57) of the Revised Financial Statement. I refer him to paragraph 15 on page 19. I now turn to the detailed heads taking them in the order given in the Revised Financial Statement. Under refunds and drawbacks, and assignments and compensations, there is no special feature on which I need comment. Under Land Revenue, as I have said, we budget on the assumption of a normal monsoon and make allowance for the collection of revenue which has been suspended or postponed. On the expenditure side the increase under grain compensation requires no command. Provision is made for improvement of village establishments in Sind, an improvement which is calculated to give more efficient work and to reduce the exactions of which we heard when the subject of rasai and lapo was under discussion. On the other hand, the provision for salaries and travelling allowance last year was found to be more than was required, on account of the deputation of officers on military and other duties. Under Stamps there has been a decided advance in revenue since the set-back which ensued at the outbreak of the war and our half share is now 52 lakhs as against 40,30 in 1914-15.

EXPANSION OF EXCISE REVENUE.

The Excise revenue has expanded very rapidly. In 1914-15, we expected 2,30, but actually realised only 2,20. There was an improvement of nearly 8 lakhs in 1915-16 though the consumption of country spirit decreased. 1916-17 brought an increase of 32,60 taking the total up to 260.51. In this year the consumption of liquor went up owing to a good harvest for which high prices were obtained, and to a great demand for labour. Part of the increase revenue is due to this increase in consumption and the remainder to the imposition of higher rates of taxation. In the current year a revenue of 304,00 is expected, the increase being due not to an increase in consumption, but to a further raising of the rates of taxation and to higher receipts under the auction system as compared with the system of fixed fees for licences. For next year the taxation rates have been again advanced and taking into account, a further addition expected under the auction system, the total budgetted for is 3,15 an increase of 95 lakhs over 1914-15.

INCOME TAX.

Under this head also the revenue has expended with great rapidity. Part of the increase is no doubt due to more accurate assessments. But the larger part is the result of the remarkable prosperity which nearly every branch of trade and industry in the Presidency has enjoyed in the last two years. In 1916-17 the actual revenue was 69,98, including the receipts on account of the new taxation imposed in that year. We now budget for 110,00. As income tax is a divided head this means a total revenue of 220,00. Out or our Provincial half share we shall have, however, to pay back two Imperial 56,40 representing the additional receipts due to the raising of the rate of taxation in 1916. Even so this leaves us nearly 17 lakhs better than the actuals for 1915-16. I may remark that if account is taken of the super tax which of course is purely Imperial, the total taxation on incomes other than those derived from agriculture is beginning to come within measureable distance of the net total under land revenue.

FOREST REVENUE.

Forest also shows a marked development of revenue, due to larger exploitations. We have been able in an increasing measure to meet the demand for timber for military purposes, and of fire-wood for the railway, and the higher prices prevailing have made it profitable to work out timber and fire-wood from areas which no contractor would look at before. On the expenditure side there is a larger budget than usual. The most important item is the forest railway of which details are given in paragraph 13 (b). The Hon. Mr. Upasani has asked me whether the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway Co., is to pay any share of the profits to Government. The Railway Co. are of course merely agents in the matter. All the profits will come to Government. The profit will be derived from cheaper carriage of Government timber, a larger exploitation of timber of all sorts from Government forests and a great improvement in sylvicultural operations because it will be profitable to work out the less valuable timber as well as teak, and thus give a better field for the reproduction of tree growth. A large allotment has been made for the development of forest roads, and money has been provided working the three new saw mills in Kanara. We have not yet been able to obtain a Forest Engineer: an Executive Engineer from the Public Works Department has again been deputed for work in Kanara to examine the effect of the work done on the river last year and also to push on with feeder roads for the new railway. Acting on the suggestion made by the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas at the Budget meeting in July, we are looking round for a Utilization Officer, to develop the commercial side of the Department and the proper marketing of produce. It is hoped that a suitable man will be obtained shortly.

Registration requires no remarks. The same remarks applies to General Administration.

The most important of the new items is the provision for the appointment of a Controller of Prices. We are fortunate in being able to avail ourselves of the Hon. Mr. Cadell's great energy and intimate knowledge of Bombay, in dealing with this very difficult and complicated problem.

OBJECTION TO A FOREST APPOINTMENT.

Mr. S. B. Upasani then moved: "This Council recommends that the provision of Rs. 36,000 made in the revised financial statement under head Forest for the appointment of a Chief Conservator of Forest be deleted."

He said they had not been told what special reasons Government had for making this appointment. There were other officers of Government to look after the Forest and he did not see any case had been made out for the creation of this high-salaried post.

Dewan Bahadur R. K. Godbole said he did not think that a special highly paid officer for the whole Presidency was necessary

Mr. G. Carmichael said the appointment had been sanctioned some time ago, but owing to war they had not appointed any person. But owing to the necessity for co-ordination, such an officer was imperatively necessary; and it was not proper that the four conservators should work in the four different divisions without co-ordination. The appointment had already proved to be remunerative to the Forest Department and they were justified in what they had done.

Mr. S. B. Upasani said the conservators were supervising officers, and there was no necessity for again having another supervisor over them. It was war time, and urgent expenditure in other directions was being withheld, then why was the additional appointment made by Government?

The resolution was negatived.

CONTROLLER OF PRICES.

Mr. Carmichael, referring to the appointment of the Controller of Prices, said members were aware of the reasons why it had become necessary to make that appointment and they were very fortunate that they were enabled to avail themselves of the great energy and knowledge which Mr. Cadell possessed of that complicated problem.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S PAY.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved: That "this Council recommends that the provision made in the budget under item No. 83, so far as it relates to the increase of the pay of the Assistant Secretary to Government, Legal Department, be for the present dropped."

Mr. Patel said the Government had Legal Remembrancer, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, and other officers, if they really wanted a competent officer for the post they should get a practising lawyer who would be able to do the work better. If any trained lawyer in the department was necessary, it was as the head and not as an assistant. He could not see any reason for increasing the salary from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600—700. The Assistant Secretary according to traditions, was generally afterwards appointed as an assistant judge, and therefore the next goal of the incumbent would be a judgship and not assistant judgship, if he got such a high salary as Rs. 700.

Mr. S. B. Upasani opposed the resolution. He wondered why the pay of this appointment alone should be placed on a lower basis compared to those of other officers in similar positions. The increase was very small and was necessary when a Provincial service officer was brought to Bombay.

Mr. G. S. Curtis opposed the resolution. The volume of business passing through the Legislative Department was increasing daily, and involved a very great strain. He had not heard any suggestions from Mr. Patel for curtailing the work of the department, by, for instance, curtailing the number of questions he asked every three months which entailed a great deal of work on the staff. He did not think that a head of such an important department should be paid at a lower rate than proposed by him. Life in Bombay was expensive, and an increase in the pay was needed for the man who occupied this post.

Mr. Patel having briefly replied the resolution was rejected.

A LIBRARY FOR COUNCIL MEMBERS.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends that a suitable library be provided for the use and easy reference of the members of this Council and that for this purpose a provision of Rs. 10,000 be made in the budget to begin with and a corresponding reduction be made in the provision under Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges."

Mr. Patel narrated the difficulties which Hon. members experienced in regard to the securing of books from the Secretariat library. He said there was a members' reading room with some books, but in most cases members had to fall back upon the Secretariat library. His experience was that sometimes a week or two elapsed before members could secure a book requisitioned by them, and then members were supplied only with those books that were sold to the public. Sometimes when members came to the Secretariat and made a requisition for a book they got no reply for two hours. The House of Commons and other Legislative assemblies of the civilised world had well-equipped libraries. If the Secretariat library had been open to Hon members he would not have brought forward the resolution, but when some books there were considered very sacred and members could not have them, then they should have a library where they could get books and works of reference needed for moving resolutions.

Mr. P. R. Cadell enquired if the Rs. 10,000 were meant for a building to house the library or for the purchase of books only.

Mr. Patel said it was for the purpose of purchasing books only.

Mr. Cadell said the Hon. member then would have a new library stationed at the Secretariat and it would be a wasteful procedure to have two libraries at one place. As to Mr. Patel's complaint of having been refused books, he had never brought it to his (speaker's) notice. But he (the speaker) thought Mr. Patel was apparently mixing up records with books. Mr. Patel might have been refused confidential records, which he would not get even if they had another library. If however, anybody made a suggestion that the Secretariat library should be improved that suggestion would be accepted.

Mr. Carmichael, who occupied the Chair in the absence of H. E. the President, said Government would consider the question of increasing the convenience of members in securing books, and he thought Mr. Patel would do well to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. B. S. Kamat endorsed Mr. Patel's remarks about the inconvenience experienced by members in securing books. He also urged the necessity of improving the stock of books.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said the Secretariat library and the record office were two entirely different things. The former was open to Hon. members, while the latter was not.

Mr. Patel submitted a case had been made out for having a separate library for members.

The resolution was lost, and on a division 13 members voted for it and 24 against it.

MAHABLESHWAR MOVE.

Mr. Patel moved that the provision made in the Financial Statement for Government move to Mahableshwar be omitted.

Mr. Patel said: I move this resolution on the ground that the absence of Government from the capital of the Presidency is unnecessary, undesirable and inconsistent with the avowed intention of the Reform Scheme to allow the people of this country a larger share in its government. There are two questions which I would ask this Council to consider in connection with the exodus. Firstly, is it necessary? I am afraid it would be difficult for the members of Government to convince the public that it is for the sake of efficiency that Government should spend some months on the hill. Is it then not logical to apply the same rule to the High Court and other departments and though admittedly a *reductio tid absurdum* why not apply the same rule to the Collectors and their assistants? No. Sir, I cannot see that any actual necessity can be proved if the judges of the High Court, the heads of Railway, bankers merchants and tradesmen can efficiently carry on their work without going to the hills. The other argument that I have heard is that of increased quantity and improved quality of the work turned out at Mahableshwar. I beg most respectfully to avow my disbelief in the truth of this argument, but I am open to conviction and I am sure that we should all welcome any evidence that Government may adduce to prove it. I do not know but possibly the records of the Government Printing Press would furnish such evidence. Secondly, is it desirable? Non-official opinion is, I believe, unanimous in condemning the seclusion of Government on the hills for days together.

PLEA OF BETTER WORK.

This theory of the better work being done was advanced by your Excellency's predecessor, but when carefully examined it does not hold water. If we examine what that statement means, it may resolve itself into two, viz., that more and better work is done on the hills or better work can be done on the plains because of the sojourns on the hills. Let us take the first contention that better work is done on the hills. So far as the public is concerned, there is no tangible proof of better work being done on the hills. oN Legislative Session is held there and the fact that our Agenda Paper is crowded with questions and resolutions attest to the fact that if the Government remain on the plains, it was possible to have had more sessions and more work done. Public may be wrong in believing that a sojourn on the hills is one long holiday. A good deal of work may be done there. But we have no proof that more work is done during the sojourn on the hills than when the Government is on the plains. The next question is whether the Government by going to the hills is able to do better work when it comes down to the plains or whether if it had not gone to the hills it would not have done an equal amount of work. I do not suppose that the Government ever stay for a year continuously on the plains to say that they could not do as much work on the plains as they would have done if they had not gone to the hills.

GOVERNMENT OUT OF TOUCH WITH PEOPLE.

The first objection to the exodus practice is the inaccessibility of the Government during the best portion of the year. The second objection is that the Government does not remain in touch with the people during the period of their stay on the hills. The third objection which I wish to state is on the ground of expenditure. Apart from the published information upon this matter, we have to take into consideration the cost incurred on the buildings, the cost on repairs, the cost of establishment for supervising them, postal expenses and the rest of it. The fourth objection is that the practice of going to the hills has the effect of becoming contagious as it has extended from the Members of the Council and the Governor to Collectors and Commissioners. If they do not get an opportunity to go to Mahableshwar, they go to a Sanitorium in their Division or District and thus become inaccessible to the people.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye seconded the resolution.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXODUS ALREADY MADE.

Mr. G. Carmichael said arrangements for Government move to Mahableshwar had already been made, and it was extremely awkward to alter these. He did not think that the suggestion made by Mr. Patel for one member of Government to be here and another member there was at all a reasonable one. He wished to say that Government were prepared to consider whether it was not a sound principle for Government to move to Mahableshwar. He could assure the Council that Government were perfectly prepared to consider this question and discuss it in the Council whether it was a sound principle for Government to move to Mahableshwar. As a financial resolution it immediately concerned the Budget, and arrangements had already been made to move to Mahableshwar, and it would be most inconvenient to give up that move.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said he fully associated himself with all that had been said by Mr. Patel. He was prepared to say even that the amount sanctioned for immediate move should not be cut down but only relating to the October exodus. He, however, could not appreciate the reasons for disallowing a resolution of a similar nature on the last occasion in "public interests."

OPPORTUNITY FOR FULL DISCUSSION.

Mr. Carmichael said Government were prepared to allow a full discussion of the question.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye then moved that the financial provision made in the budget for the Government move in Mahableshwar be dropped. He hoped that the amendment would be accepted by the Council.

Mr. C. V. Mehta asked in view of the explanation given and in view of Government giving an opportunity to consider this question whether it was not desirable to withdraw the amendment. The expense for the immediate move was comparatively small, and he therefore hoped that Government suggestion would be accepted.

GOVERNMENT WITHOUT A HOLIDAY!

Mr. G. S. Curtis said the question was a very large one. They had heard from Mr. Patel what he thought was the custom for Government of going to the Hills for months together and doing nothing there. He also said that the Government was unique in that respect; that no milliowner went to Mahableshwar; no High Court Judge went there. He thought the question ought to be discussed at fuller length. He spoke without personal bias, because he himself did not care for Mahableshwar and would not go there next season. But the question had to be looked at from another aspect. He thought in view of the coming reforms, if any further Governor had to stay in the plains for five years on an end under very arduous conditions, the work was not likely to appeal to any person. Mr. Curtis said Government officers were only paid travelling allowances, and some drown.

were not paid even that. Even the Collectors found it necessary to remain in some sanitaria, and were the Government to remain for five years together, without any holiday, in the plains? He asked the resolution to be withdrawn.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Patel said it was no fault of his if he had brought forward the resolution at this time. He had been ruled out of order on a previous occasion and he had no other recourse than to move the resolution now. In view however of the opportunity that would be afforded them of discussing the question thoroughly he would withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was then by leave with-

LAW AND JUSTICE.

Mr. G. S. Curtis, introducing the estimates under the head of "Law and Justice," said:—

The main features of the 19A Law and Justice budget for the year 1918-19 are given in para. 35 (b) of the revised Financial Statement. A total provision of Rs. 58,98,000 has been made in the expenditure budget for the next year as against Rs. 57,78,000 in the current year. The increase of Rs. 1,20,000 is mainly due to a few new provisions and to a larger provision of Rs. 12,000 on account of the proposal to appoint 16 Subordinate Judges as Personal Assistants to the District Judges in the Presidency proper. A larger provision has had to be made, as it is hoped that the scheme will materialise to some extent next year. The following are the new provisions of some importance made in the budget, viz., those for (i) grain compensation allowance (Rs. 1,05,000), (ii) the appointment of Third Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind) Rs. 37,000), (iii) an increase in the pay of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Presidency Magistrates in Bombay (Rs. 11,000), (iv) the establishment of a separate Court of Subordinate Judge at Khed in the Ratnagiri district (Rs. 7,000), and (v) the appointment of a Resident Magistrate at Gadag in the Dharwar district and at Godhra in the Panch Mahals district with establishments for them (Rs. 5,000).

2. I will briefly explain the reasons for which the provisions have been made. Grain compensation allowance has, as is well-known, been made owing to rise in house-rents and prices of necessaries of life, which affect particularly the lower grades of Government servants.

3. To clear off arrears in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind it has been proposed to appoint a Third Additional Judicial Commissioner as a temporary measure. The proposal is still under consideration as also the question whether a separate district court for the Karachi district, should be established outside Karachi city and taluka, in order to prevent accumulation of work in future in the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

4. In recent years there has been a large

(Continued on page 8.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Thursday, March 14, 1918.

A BULL COMMITTEE.

The announcement made by the Member for Commerce and Industry in the Imperial Council on Tuesday of the action the Government of India have taken in connection with the prices of cotton and cloth is in more than one respect profoundly disappointing. As was foreshadowed in our columns several days ago the Government have now appointed a committee, to be presided over by an officer selected by the Government of Bombay, which in the words of Sir George Barnes

> "will begin sitting in Bombay as early as possible and will amongst other things advise whether it is possible to fix a scale of mills' charges for cotton piece-goods and whether for this purpose it will be necessary or practicable to control in any way the price of or operations in raw cotton."

This committee is described by Sir George Barnes as a "committee of experts." So no doubt it is. But at least three, if not more, of the members happen to be experts in the reckless speculative operations which have resulted in sending the price of raw cotton to a dizzy height which is the chief cause of trouble,—serious in the present and likely to be far more serious in the future,—and who are interested in seeing the price go even higher than it is. Moreover, several of the members are also members of the body of management of the Cotton Trades Association who have already expressed views which put them entirely out of court as the kind of experts who are wanted for the purpose the Government have in view. What sort of disinterested advice—disinterested on behalf of the unfortunate consumer, whose interest it is the business of Government to protect,—Sir George Barnes, in his wisdom and profound knowledge of the situation, expects to get from this lop-sided committee is a mystery to any one whose knowledge of the matter happens to have been acquired on the spot and not by telegraphic—or telepathic?—communications from the Imperial capital.

Our own opinion is that people interested in speculative operations should have been excluded from this committee altogether. But if they were to be admitted, it was desirable, at least, to select the most intelligent and authoritative men in the trade, which has not been done; for not only is the committee heavily weighted on the side of the Bull operators, but even so, the most suitable, even in that camp, have not been chosen. Under the circumstances the least the Government can do is to rectify the advantage they have given to one side—and that not the side on which the public interest lies,—and restore the balance by the appointment of two or three more members from the other side of the market. The omission of a name like that of Mr. Mathuradass Goculdas from such a committee, not as a representative of the Bear camp, but as a figure of towering importance and authority in the cotton trade, is inexplicable. Government have been very badly advised in this matter. So far as the millowning representatives and the members from outside Bombay are concerned we have nothing to say, but the partial character of the committee, in so far as the Bombay Cotton Trade is concerned, amounts to little short of a scandal.

So much for the committee! But whatever its character and whatever purpose, good or bad, it may serve, the fact remains that its power to do anything, good or bad, so far as the present March settlement is concerned, is very doubtful; and the March settlement, if it comes, without something having been done to restore matters to a less abnormal state than that at present existing, will deprive the Government or anybody else of any power to protect the public from the situation that will be produced during the coming months. Yesterday the price of cotton stood at 698. Speculators were still buying and forcing it up, and transactions now stand, if we take into consideration the up-country markets, at possibly thirty lahks of bales for a production of three lakhs. A settlement on such a basis,—and things will get worse instead of better,—suggests an appalling outlook for the consumer and the trade, and we must enphasise the warning we addressed to the Government three days ago of the dire consequences likely to result from a failure on their part to take immediate action to check the present reckless operations and restore the market to a condition of something like equilibrium. The remedies, as we pointed out, are more than one and they are simple. Let the Government act for the present and let the Committee advise for the future.

A SCANDALOUS PROCLAMATION.

We desire to bring to the prominent notice of the public a question and answer at the current meeting of the Legislative Council. The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye asked if it is a fact that the mamlatdar of Mangaon Taluka of the Kolaba District has, by the orders of the Collector, issued a proclamation with the heading "A Khot's Generosity!" reflecting on the conduct of one Mr. Vinayatk Hari Paranjpe of Shirawli in the said taluka because he refused to forego the agreed-rent in kind of five maunds a year on his own land which was rented by the wife of Sepoy Ramchandrarao Powar, who is reported to be missing, till her son, who is at present two years old, comes of age. The official answer admitted that a notice stating the facts of this case was, under the Collector's orders, posted at the Taluka Kacheri after the person in question had refused to remit the rent due to him from the wife of a sepoy who was a prisoner of war. A request to lay a translation of the proclamation on the Council Table was refused. And on being asked if there were any rules under which the Collector was authorised to publish such proclamations the reply was that there were no such rules. We give below a translation of the notice which is in our hands:—

PROCLAMATION
A KHOT'S GENEROSITY.

Sepoy Ramchandrarao Powar is at present a prisoner with the Turks. His wife Lakshmi cultivates land belonging to Vinayak Hari Paranjpe of Shiravli, the agreed rent being five maunds and a half. She has got a son. On Mr. Paranjpe being asked by the Collector whether he is willing to forego the rent till her son attains the age of eighteen he says in writing that he is unwilling to do so. It appears from this what enthusiasm Mr. Paranjpe has for conferring benefit upon the poor and upon the sepoys fighting for us. This proclamation is published to express displeasure at this want of generosity. Dated 29th September, 1917.

By order of Collector.
—KARNIK,
Mamlatdar, Mangaon.

We have seldom, even in this country, come across a more amazing official outrage on public decency. It is of interest to learn that the allowance given by Government to the widow in question is two rupees per month! The Collector, not content with an endeavour to compensate her for this stinginess by vicarious generosity at the expense of a private individual, proceeds to pillory the latter because he refuses, within his absolute rights and no doubt for good reason, to make a free grant of his land for sixteen years. We should not lose sight of the irony of the Collector's rebuke, in the iniquity of his insolence in this lawless attempt to bully an individual into surrendering his property. The Government considers two rupees a month,—compare this with the Separation allowances to soldiers' wives in England!—a sufficient allowance for the wife of a brave soldier who has given his liberty for the Empire, and the Collector upbraids and holds up to public opprobrium a private individual for refusing to perform a duty which is laid on the State. Satan rebuking sin! When will the Government learn that its failure to keep these petty tyrants in check does more to promote disaffection than all the political agitators in the country put together?

THE BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

It is impossible not to feel surprised at the optimistic tone in which Mr. Burns, the retiring principal of the Bombay School of Art, addressed his audience on the occasion of the recent annual exhibition at that institution. Not that he did not complain. He lamented the absence of a truer and more general appreciation of Art which ought to be one of the essential factors in the life of a nation. It is unnecessary at this moment to inquire into the causes, not quite unknown, which have led to this general apathy towards Art. The cut-throat civilization of a shop-keeping age has prevented the materialisation even in England of the dreams of William Morris and Walter Crane. The development of the artistic faculties of the people is not yet generally regarded as one of the chief factors of industrial efficiency. None, however, need deny the obvious truth of Mr. Burn's complaint. None moreover can disapprove his ambition to make his school a central institution for the advanced study of drawing, painting, design and architecture and the various crafts which rely for their status and value upon these branches of the fine arts. His ambitions apart, what astonishes one most is the way he appears to assume that the Bombay School of Art has never been mistaken in ideal or method, whereas it is only too well-known that the School has paid scant attention to the tradition and ancient artistic heritage of this land. It has not escaped from the taint of commercialism and it is extremely doubtful whether it has even now completely emerged from the status of an industrial workshop. We are not in the least convinced as to what Mr. Burns ambiguously called the effects of "some settled policy." Indeed this is the first time we hear of any policy controlling the activities of the School. Would it not have been immensely better if he had given the public a clearer idea of the exact nature of this "settled policy.?" Even if it were assumed that there has been some improvement in the teaching of drawing in high schools as a result of the new scheme framed by the Education Department, there is every reason to doubt the merits of the standard of tuition maintained in the School of Art. The change in the mere proportion of elementary to advanced students is certainly a very unreliable test of the merits of that tuition.

We are glad to be assured by Mr. Burns that the spirit which inspired the great works of the past produced in this country is still present and that it needs only encouragement to re-awaken and start into vigorous life once more. But we are afraid that he and his colleagues are perhaps too much obsessed with problems of "how to live" and the demands of alien markets. We are not surprised at this attitude. It will be remembered that Mr. Burns, in a somewhat similar attitude of mind, pressed before the Industrial Commission the claims of the "requirements of modern industry." The glaring deficiencies in the collection of the School and the neglect towards an adequate study of ancient buildings might be sought to be justified by underrating the importance of the purchase of antiques and the conservation of such buildings. But it is surely impossible to justify the existence of methods which reduce the School of Art to the status of an industrial workshop catering for alien market. It may be interesting, moreover, to talk in abstract terms about the profession of designer but the public would like to learn why the School has practically failed to attract the class of hereditary craftsmen. It would also like further to be enlightened on the achievements, after they leave the School, of the students of the Pottery Class. To any one who carefully observed the work of the students at the recent exhibition, it was obvious that they had been affected with the weakness of the modern artisan who is apt to pay more attention to the management of machinery than to the maturing of taste and fancy which contribute so distinctly towards the progress of art. The old Indian potter who sat neglected in a corner was evidently dissatisfied with the arrangement of his wheel. It may be that the new arrangement, perhaps, did not secure to him the "perfect steady and true motion" of his ancient wheel. The design and the blotches at the foot of one of the panels cannot be regarded as suggesting possibilities of substantial progress.

This is sufficient to indicate that the true and essential functions of the School of Art have been almost entirely misconceived and that there has been evidently an inordinate desire on the part of those responsible for the management of the School to meet the so-called "requirements of modern industry," even at the expense of the traditions and ancient artistic heritage of the country. It ought now to be realised that the School of Art must create, and not merely supply, demands. If it wishes to develop the artistic faculities of the people it must not enter into the unseemly scrambles of the market. It is hopeless to expect it to become the focusing point for the best artistic talent if it neglects the unique and already available indigenous store of artistic material.

Notes of the Day.

What Germany wants.

That Pan-Germanism has received a new stimulus is not surprising. The militarists have triumphed in the East and the militarists are the inspirers of this sinister movement. It is, however, important to note how far the appetite has grown by what it has fed on. As usual, it is a German professor who has promptly come forward to voice these unholy aspirations. "Now that Russia has been adequately dealt with it is Italy's turn," so says Prof. Hasse, that is, its possessions should be parcelled out amongst Germany and her Allies according to their dictation. As regards France, a "tremendous" war indemnity and suitable commercial treaty are not considered sufficient by the professor. So France must cede the bases of Longwy and Briey and the forts of Verdun, Sundgau and Belfort with the unconsidered trifle of an extra indemnity of two thousand million sterling in lieu of the restoration of the remaining occupied territories! Incidentally, Germany must also have Western Morocco with Tangier, part of French Congo and French Somaliland! Prof. Hasse has done a service to the cause of the Allies. We already knew what the Prussian Junkers were after. But every new light on the expectations of these brigands will help to stiffen the determination of the Allied people to fight to the end.

Promotion in the Navy.

Reuter cabled yesterday the Admiralty announcement promoting fifty warrant officers to be Lieutenants. This is described as "the biggest concession to the lower deck since the beginning of the war." It would be wrong, however, to regard this as a mere "concession." For it is nothing less than recognition of capacity vindicated under the only reliable test,—the test of service during war. This war has been pre-eminently a war of the peoples and conducted by the peoples and this "concession" is a fresh evidence of the manner in which the several strongholds of privilege are giving way.

A Passage-at-Arms.

The most interesting thing in connection with the questions and answers at yesterday's Council meeting was the passage-at-arms between Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas of Karachi and the President. Mr. Harchandrai had asked at the December session a question regarding Government officers being members of the Sind Mahomedan Association and their discussion whether Home Rule should form part of the address presented to the Viceroy and the action taken by Government thereon. The answer then given runs thus: "Government have made enquiries. Rule 21 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules applies to this Association. Suitable instructions have been issued to the Commissioner in Sind in the matter." On the present occasion Mr. Harchandrai wanted to know the result of Government enquiries, to which it was stated in reply:

> "The result of Government's enquiries was given in their answer (quoted above) to the honorable member's previous question."

The hon. member, in a supplementary question, said the parts (a) and (b) of his previous question had not been answered. This led to a lively passage-at-arms, and it seemed as if the President misconstrued Mr. Harchandrai's attempt to obtain a clear statement.

No Answer to the Question.

The parts (a) and (b) related to the hon. member's desire to be illuminated: (a) as to the fact whether Government were aware "that some Mahomedans of the rank of Deputy Collectors and others are still members of the Sind Mahomedan Association and took part in discussing whether or not the topic of Home Rule should form part of the address presented by the Sind Mahomedan Asssociation to his Excellency the Viceroy in October last"; and (b) whether members of the Association were exempted from the operation of the rules prohibiting Government servants from being members of political associations. It appears to us that there was some misapprehension on the part of the hon. member in regard to (b), while Government have failed to furnish a direct answer to (a). Apart from this, it is quite clear that the answer furnished at yesterday's meeting is no answer to Mr. Harchandrai's question: "Will Government be pleased to state the result of their enquiries, etc." A reference to the answer given in December last shows that the answer to the present interpellation was not given. Therein Government merely reiterated a general proposition. But it does not follow from that answer what action Government took and what was the result of such action nor is the outcome of the enquiries disclosed therein.

Clever Methods of Raising Money.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held on Tuesday, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya urged the withdrawal of the enhancements of railway fares made during the past year. The Pandit gave reasons for the step he proposed. The reply of Sir George Barnes, who opposed the motion, was characteristically bureaucratic. He said that, in order to meet the demand made on the railways in connection with the war requirements, Government took the "economic step of slightly enhancing the rate." But, instead of the "economic step" economising income, Government got something like a windfall by the "slight" enhancement and "in spite of this increase, there was," as the Commerce Member told the Council, "serious overcrowding." Having said this, he went on to observe that the hardships which were imposed on the poorer people were great. But what were these hardships and restrictions, he asked, apparently with an air of triumph, compared with those that were imposed in other countries? Why, did not Government follow the example of the Home Government in this matter?

The Excise Analogy.

Perhaps, it did not occur to the Commerce Member that in this respect Excise revenues furnished a close analogy. It was undoubtedly the aim and intention of the Government of India to impose checks and restrictions on the course of the liquor traffic. In response to the appeal of the public, they said they would make "drink" a costly indulgence which would speed down the rate of consumption. The imposition of higher rates of duty only resulted in speeding up both the volume of consumption and the income of Government. Like it, the attempt of Government to restrict the volume of passenger traffic, resulted in increasing it and bringing extra revenue to its coffers. The psychology of this upward movement both ways in spite of the intention of Government to check, deserves to form a special study at the hands of the Commerce Member and his "experts."

Official and Personal.

We are glad to be able to state that the accident which occurred to the Hon. Sir Dinshah Wacha was not of a serious character. It appears that on Tuesday morning, Sir Dinshah had a slight attack of giddiness and fell, slightly bruising his chin. He went to bed but was able to get up again by 5-30 p.m. and telegrams received yesterday state that Sir Dinshah is in the best of health.

Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon, received their Highnesses the Maharanis of Gwalior on Tuesday morning. Her Excellency was present at the opening of the Legislative Council on Wednesday. Her Excellency attended the performance by the Members of the Children's Branch in aid of the Queen Mary Technical School at the Excelsior Theatre on Wednesday afternoon.

Principal Nelson Fraser passed away, after a short illness, on Tuesday.

The Lieutenant Governor of Burma has appointed Dr. Nassarvanji Nowroji Parakh, as a member of the Burma Legislative Council vice the late Mr. Merwanji Cowasji.

AIRSHIPS ATTACK YORKSHIRE COAST.

A FEW BOMBS DROPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 13.

The Press Bureau says:—Airships attacked the Yorkshire coast last evening and a few bombs were dropped slightly inland. The raid is in progress.

SHIPPING OUTPUT.

DR. MACNAMARA'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 13.

In the House of Commons Dr. Macnamara said that assuming the losses from submarines did not increase with the goodwill of all concerned we had before us the date at which new shipbuilding would balance the losses of the day. After that we should be in a position to begin making good our losses. The construction of standard ships had been delayed owing to variations introduced as a result of the experience of submarines.

The Commons passed the second reading of the Appropriation Bill.

OCCUPATION OF SAHILIYAH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 13.

Reuter's special correspondent in Mesopotamia wiring from Ramadieh says:—Sahiliyah, seven miles upstream of Hit, was occupied by our troops on the 11th. Our captures at Hit included two mountain guns and a quantity of grain and ammunition.

Hit which is a hundred miles west of Bagdad has rich petroleum deposits.

APPEAL OF BOLO AND PORCHERE REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 13.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 13.

The appeal of Bolo and Porchere has been rejected.

Two more of the convicts who escaped from Hazaribagh Central Jail on the early morning of March 9 have been recaptured. A reward of Rs. 500 is offered by the Punjab Government for the arrest or information leading to the arrest of other convicts who are still at large.

FIGHTING ROUND MESSINES.

SUCCESS OF AUSTRALIAN RAIDS.

RECIPROCAL CANNONADING IN TWO POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 13.

A British communiqué says, the Australians made successful raids on hostile posts eastward and north-eastward of Messines, killing a number and taking a few prisoners. Our casualties were light.

There was reciprocal cannonading south-east of Armentières and eastward and north-eastward of Ypres.

SUPERIORITY OF OUR AIRMEN

WONDERFUL DEMONSTRATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 13.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wires:—The Australian raids mentioned in Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué occurred by starlight at two points a considerable distance apart. It was a characteristic Anzac affair marked by the usual thoroughness. Enemy guns are gradually increasing and new ammunition dumps are being found and bombed by our airmen. But artillery expansion is not onesided.

During the past week the superiority of our airmen was wonderfully demonstrated. From March 1st to 10th we forced two enemy machines to crash behind our lines and thirty-seven behind the German lines and brought down forty out of control whereas only fifteen of ours did not return.

Moreover, fresh records were created in this period for bombing, reconnoitring photography and fighting. We dropped ten bombs to the enemy's one.

A characteristic fight was a great daylight attack on three hostile aerodromes on the 9th. Our airmen flying at an altitude of four hundred feet reached their objectives as enemy fliers were starting out and bombs were literally showered down while our fighting escorts maintained a furious machinegun fusillade. The squadron flew back at the height of a hundred feet engaged one horse transport and stampeded another. It dispersed with casualties marching infantry and troop of cavalry. All machines returned safely unmolested by enemy fliers.

ENEMY RAID REPULSED NEAR LAVENTIE.

MANY DEAD GERMANS IN NO MAN'S LAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 13.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué tonight says:—The Portuguese completely repulsed a raid on a seven hundred yards front south-east of Laventie. Hostile infantry was caught by machinegun fire in front and on both flanks and suffered heavy losses both in endeavouring to cross our wire and when retiring through the artillery barrage. Many dead Germans lay in No Man's Land and some others were made prisoners.

The enemy raided a post east of Zonnebeke and a few of our men are missing. Three raids further south were completely repulsed.

MONDAY'S RECONNAISSANCES

500 BOMBS DROPPED ON ENEMY STATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 13.

In a communiqué regarding aviation Field-Marshal Haig says that several reconnaissances were carried out on Monday. Five hundred bombs were dropped on large sidings and ammunition depots at Aulnote depots south of Valenciennes, south-east of Cambrai and south of Douai. The enemy's aeroplanes attacked the bombers. Ten hostile machines were brought down and seven driven down. Two of ours are missing. A German observation balloon was brought down in flames.

We dropped two hundred bombs at night-time on the dump and railway sidings north-east of St. Quentin. All our machines returned.

An enemy fourseater landed in our lines and the occupants were made prisoners.

Our aeroplanes during daytime to-day dropped a ton of bombs on factories, station and barracks at Coblentz. Bursts were seen on all objectives causing two fires. A very large explosion was observed in a building in the south-east corner of the city. Few hostile machines were encountered but all ours returned.

THE LAST AIR-RAID ON LONDON.

CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar.13.

The Press Bureau states that in the air raid of March 7th, nine men, eight women and three children were killed and forty-five injured. It is feared that one body has not been recovered.

GERMAN DOMINATION IN RUSSIA.

ARRANGEMENT TO RESTORE MONARCHY.

NEED FOR ENTENTE'S INTERVENTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 13.

Dr. Dillon, in the "Daily Telegraph" gives the gist of numerous letters received from representative men in Russia declaring that the Germans have already secured the support of important financial and social interests in Prussia for their schemes and an arrangement has actually been reached to restore the monarchy.

Dr. Dillon's correspondents believe that these schemes can be thwarted because other influential and active elements would be overjoyed if the Entente restored order.

The former prejudice and suspicion against Japan's intervention has disappeared in the last few weeks and the Japanese could reckon on the co-operation of numerous political and military elements if they entered as rescuers. There are six thousand refugee officers at Vladivostok alone. The Polish army is a most effective military organisation in the country and many of the present supporters of the Bolsheviks would change sides immediately if the fear of shooting and imprisonment were removed.

HORRORS OF REDGUARDS.

WHOLESALE MASSACRE OF INTELLECTUAL CLASSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

STOCKHOLM, Mar. 12.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 13.

The crimes of the Red Guards are daily increasing. The Red Guards choose their victims among the intellectual classes and are assassinating principally the clergy of democratic sympathies and landlords. All agricultural councillors except one have been killed.

TINO'S SUPPORTERS RECONCILED TO FATE,

DECLARE M. VENIZELOS' POLICY TO BE THE BEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, March 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 13.

Evidently the supporters of Constantine consider their cause lost. They now say that M. Venizelos' policy is the best for Greece. The forces of reaction are steadily decreasing in spite of the events in Russia and Roumania.

TROTZKY NOT TO JOIN MOSCOW CONGRESS.

LIVONIA DEPORTEES STILL UNDER ARREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 12.
Recd. 5 p.m., Mar. 13.

Trotzky remains in Petrograd and will not participate in the Moscow Congress.

The deportees from Livonia are still under arrest in spite of the German ultimatum.

MILITARY REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE,

FORMED IN PETROGRAD—TROTSKY PRESIDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 13.

An undated telegram from Petrograd says that in consequence of the departure of the Commissaries for Moscow, the Military Revolutionary Committee has been formed in Petrograd presided over by Trotsky.

Anathema against the Bolsheviks has been read in all churches.

Typhus in Petrograd is increasing.

Anarchists in possession of Moscow are determined to fight the Petrograd-Bolsheviks if the latter succeed in reaching the city. Bolshevik leaders are closely watched in Petrograd with a view to preventing them from leaving.

FINNISH PREMIER SVINHUFVUD.

ESCAPES FROM RED GUARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 13.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 13.

The Finnish Premier, Svinhufvud, has escaped from the Red Guards at Helsingfors and arrived in Berlin.

VON MUMM.

APPOINTED DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE TO UKRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 12.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 13.

Von Mumm, formerly German Minister in Peking, has gone to Kieff as the temporary diplomatic representative to Ukraine.

JAPANESE MOVE IN SIBERIA.

QUESTION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NO DECISION YET ARRIVED AT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., March 13.

A telegram from Tokio, dated the 9th instant says, asked in the House of Representatives whether a request had been received from the Allies to send troops to Siberia, the Foreign Minister replied in the negative. He stated that an exchange of views was proceeding any disclosure of which would be untimely.

The leader of the Opposition complained that the Government was not taking the people into its confidence. He favoured military action in Russia, but the presence of the Japanese might result in driving the Russians to Germany unless it were done with the greatest precaution.

The Premier replied that no decision had been arrived at yet regarding the despatch of troops to Siberia. The Government was dealing with the momentous situation with the utmost care.

FATE OF AALAND ISLANDS.

TO BE DECIDED IN AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 5 p.m., Mar. 13.

Germany has announced that she does not intend to annex the Aaland Islands the fate of which will be decided in an agreement with Sweden.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON FRENCH FRONT.

SIX ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 12
Recd. 5 p.m., March 13

To-night's French communiqué says:—There has been intermittent artillery duel in Argonne and the Vosges, but it was violent in the Champagne, especially in the region of heights and in Woevre.

The Americans made a successful raid south of Richecourt.

Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down and another was badly damaged.

LIVELY BOMBARDMENT ON THE MEUSE.

GERMAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., March 13.

A French communiqué says, there were fairly lively bombardments during the night on the right of the Meuse in the region of Reillon, Ancerviller and Louaine.

A German aerolpane was brought down on the night of 11th, north of Soissons, by our special guns. Three occupants, two of whom were officers, were taken prisoners.

ENEMY LOSSES IN RAID ON PARIS.

COUNTER-OFFENSIVE BY FRENCH AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 12.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., March 13.

The Germans lost three four-seated and one biplane Gothas in last night's raid. Nine squadrons participated. They approached the capital from two directions. Our aeroplanes in the counter-offensive dropped 5,800 kilogrammes of bombs on the aerodromes from which the raiders had departed.

DEATHS FROM ASPHYXIATION OWING TO PANIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 13.

The victims in the air-raid were 34 killed and 79 wounded. Sixty-six, chiefly women and children, were also asphyxiated, owing to panic at an underground station. Six were killed and seven wounded in a hospital. The crew of one of the four-seaters brought down, were burnt alive. Most of the crew of the others were wounded.

SECOND OFFICER OF MONGE REPATRIATED.

THRILLING STORY OF HEROISM REVEALED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Mar. 13.
Recd. 0-40 a.m. Mar. 14.

The repatriation from captivity of the second officer of the submarine Monge sunk in the Mediterranean in December 1915 reveals a most thrilling story of heroism. The Monge had torpedoed an Austrian destroyer when the cruiser Helgoland rammed and holed her causing her to sink 200 feet. Water flooded the accumulators extinguishing the lights. The crew thinking she was lost shouted *Viva la France* and then calmly obeyed the orders of Commander Morillot who wished to rise. He succeeded but the hail of shells against the conningtower compelled him to descend again. A shell struck the hull as the submarine was submerging damaging it beyond recovery. The crew remained at their posts and Commander Morillot had to order them to leave the ship. He himself with two others went down and perished.

WAR CABINET'S HISTORY.

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL RECORD.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 13.

The War Cabinet's history of 1917 issued to-day, forms a very interesting and important historical record and also shows the tremendous labours and achievements of the Government. It emphasises that the whole character of the war gradually changed last year involving a complete transformation of the British administration and organisation.

Regarding submarinism the document frankly admits that if the enemy had been able to maintain the rate of sinkings reached in February last year the military operations of the Allies would have been largely paralysed. The Navy, however, was triumphant and the document contains much to give confidence that the worst has long since passed. The document deals fully with imperial affairs, the Imperial War Cabinet, the War Conference and the constitutional development of India.

SPANISH CABINET'S NEW MILITARY SCHEME.

LONG AND EXCITED DEBATES EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, March 12.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 13.

Although the resolute War Minister, M. Lacierva, carried the day by having the military reorganisation schemes promulgated by a Royal decree, Premier Garcia Prieto will probably insist on submitting them to the Gortes in which case long and excited debates are expected. The question resolves itself largely into a contest between military and civil power, in which the army evidently supports M. Lacierva. The bearing of the conflict upon the international situation remains uncertain.

BRITISH PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

FURTHER ADVANCE ALONG JERUSALEM-NABLUS ROAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 13.

A official communique from Palestine says:—We have made a further advance astride Jerusalem-Nablus road, inflicted considerable casualties and captured several machineguns.

TURKISH WITHDRAWAL TO BAGHDAD.

ENEMY HAMPERED BY AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 0-40 a.m. Mar. 14.

Reuter's special correspondent in Mesopotamia wiring from Ramadieh on March 10th says:—Reconnaissances during the night of March 8/9 discovered that Hit was unoccupied and we entered the town yesterday morning. The Turks have fallen back up the Euphrates, and have withdrawn to Baghdad, twenty one miles upstream. The enemy's retreat has been hampered by our aeroplanes.

Yesterday, our airmen were bombing and machinegunning enemy troops and transport from early morning till two in the afternoon descending as low as 70 feet. Numbers of direct hits and casualties were observed. The low elevation to which machines descended may be gauged by the fact that the pilot felt the concussion of bombs exploding on the ground.

On Sunday our aviators were again active though hampered by high winds and clouds. Only a slight opposition was met with in our advance on Hit which is small and compact built on the rise with narrow streets. It is a very dirty little town. Its strong unpleasant smell was perceptible in an aeroplane travelling 90 miles an hour 300 feet above ground. Hit is famous for its bitumen wells which have been noted by travellers since the days of Herodotus. The pitch is used for calking boats and will prove serviceable to us in many ways. There is also a good supply of lime and gypsum in the district. The capture of town advances our position on the Euphrates 33 miles by road from Ramadieh. Just below Hit a change in the character of the Euphrates is noticeable. The river leaves its rocky bed and emerges into alluvial soil of lower Mesopotamia.

MR. JOHN DILLON.

ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF NATIONALIST PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 5 p.m., Mar. 13.

Mr. John Dillon has been unanimously elected Chairman of the Nationalist Party in succession to Mr. Redmond.

OTHER CABLE ITEMS.

SIR E. GEDDES' SPEECH.

SHIPBUILDING EMPLOYERS' REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 13.

The conference of shipbuilding employers and trade unionists in London yesterday issued a statement replying to Sir Eric Geddes' speech. They recall the proposals they made to Mr. Lloyd-George in November and January for the better working of yards and conclude:—It is impossible to believe that Sir Eric Geddes could have had these negotiations in his mind when he spoke. They declare that the negotiations reveal their appreciation of the seriousness of the situation and their anxiety to help. This spirit still animates them. They believe that many hindrances to output in the last few months might have been removed if the organisation they originally suggested had been adopted and urge the Government to reconsider the position without delay. In any case they are prepared loyally to support and actively co-operate with the Government to secure the fullest output of ships.

SCHLOTZ AND WOOKEY RELEASED.

FURTHER EXPLANATIONS AWAITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 13.

The Press Bureau states that the War Prisoners Department is informed that Scholtz and Wookey will be released and returned to camps. The month's notice of intended reprisals would have expired to-morrow.

Germany states that Scholtz and Wookey are pardoned, but Britain has replied that it is not satisfied because it does not admit that any offence has been committed. Further explanations are awaited and enquiries are being made regarding the camp to which the officers are sent, whether they have arrived there and regarding their treatment.

DETENTION OF BRITISH AVIATORS.

RECIPROCITY CONTEMPLATED BY WAR PRISONERS' DEPARTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar.13.

Failing a satisfactory reply from Germany by to-day regarding the aviators Scholtz and Wookey two officers of the German flying corps, Oberleutnants of a high family will be selected by the War Prisoners Department and be imprisoned to-morrow.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-ARMY AND EX-NAVY OFFICERS.

SCHEME UNDER INFLUENTIAL AUSPICES ON FOOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar.13.

A scheme is on foot under most influential auspices to provide the ex-army and ex-navy officers with suitable employment at home and abroad. The support of the biggest employers in the United Kingdom and the dominions is being enlisted.

REUTENFELS IN FINLAND.

TO ORGANISE GERMAN PROPAGANDA AGAINST SCANDINAVIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

COPENHAGEN, Mar. 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 13.

The "Dagensnyheter" states that Baron von Reutenfels, ringleader in the bomb plot against Norway has arrived in Finland in order to organise a German propaganda against Schandinavia.

FRENCH PURCHASE OF NEW VESSELS.

CAN BE TORPEDOED THREE TIMES WITHOUT SINKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 13.

The Government has contracted for a large number of vessels of a type which experiments have shown, can be torpedoed three times without sinking.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.

TO CONCENTRATE ON NEW PEACE OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 13.

A telegram from Berne says that the Wilhelmstrasse has ordered German newspapers to concentrate on new peace offensive based on the idea of balancing gains in the east against status quo in the west.

BOMBAY BUDGET.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

INCREASE IN REVENUE.

The following extracts are taken from Mr. Carmichael's Revised Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for 1918-19 at yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

ACCOUNTS OF 1916-17

The accounts of the year 1916-17 open with a balance of 1,77,01. The closing balance was estimated in the revised at 2,42,21 and in the accounts rose to 2,71,28. The total Provincial revenue amounted to 8,17,44, showing a net increase of 16,19 over the revised estimates. The increase occurred chiefly under Land Revenue (including Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation), Excise, Income Tax, Forest, Interest, Miscellaneous, Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts, and Civil Works—Public Works Department, partially counterbalanced by smaller receipts chiefly under Land Revenue—Alienations, Education, and Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues. The total Provincial expenditure amounted to 7,88,17, showing a net decrease of 12,88 as compared with the revised estimates. The decrease occurred chiefly under Assignments and Compensations, Land Revenue, Forest, Law and Justice—Courts of Law, Police, Education, Sanitation, Miscellaneous, Irrigation—Major Works, Irrigation—Minor Works—Public Works Department, and Civil Works, partially counterbalanced by increases chiefly under Medical, Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, and Stationery and Printing. The transactions of the year showed a surplus of 94,27 against the surplus of 65,20 estimated in the revised, the closing balance indicating an improvement of 29.07, over the revised.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1917-18.

The opening balance of the year 1917-18 estimated in the budget at 2,42,21 was changed to 2,71,28 on the closing of the accounts of 1916-17.

The total Provincial revenue for the current year is now estimated at 8,81,05 against 8,05,34 entered in the budget. The increase of 75,71 is accounted for mainly by larger receipts—

(a) under Stamps, due chiefly to larger sale of general stamps and court-fee stamps and to larger receipts from duty on impressing documents;

(b) under Excise, due mainly to larger receipts chiefly from (i) still head duty owing to a general increase in the rates of duty, (ii) license fees for the retail vend of country spirit owing to the introduction of the auction system in respect of the disposal of shop licenses and (iii) duty on Indian made liquors excised at tariff rates owing to the curtailment of imports of foreign liquors due to the war;

(c) under Income Tax, due to the remarkable prosperity which the past two years have witnessed in practically all local industries and trade, as the result of which profits accumulated to a larger extent than was anticipated;

(d) under Forest, due mainly to higher receipts from sales of coupes and larger supplies of timber to the Military Department and the Madras and S. M. Railway.

(e) under Registration, due chiefly to larger receipts of fees for registering documents;

(f) under Interest, due chiefly to (i) a larger estimate of recoveries on account of interest on advances to cultivators and (ii) interest to be received on certain Government securities which the Official Assignee, Bombay, has transferred to Government;

(g) under Education, due chiefly to the refund by the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute of the advance of 3,50 made to it in 1915 in connection with the scheme for the removal of the Institute to a new site at Matunga:

(h) under Medical, due chiefly to larger receipts from "hospital fees" and "medical college and school fees";

(i) under Irrigation—Major Works—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation, due to better supply of water on certain canals, and

(j) under Civil Works—Public Works Department, due mainly to larger receipts from sales of old materials and tools and plant, and rents of buildings.

DECREASES.

The increases are partially counterbalanced by decreases chiefly—

(a) under Land Revenue—Provincial share, due mainly to advance collections in the closing months of 1916-17 of revenue due in April, 1917, and the grant of suspensions and slow progress of collections in the districts of Kaira and Broach owing to heavy rains;

(b) Under Police, due mainly to a change in classification according to which certain receipts which were credited to this head on the revenue side are to be adjusted by deduction from charges under the head 20. Police; and

(c) under Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues, due mainly to a larger assignment from Provincial to Imperial owing to an anticipated increase in the additional receipts accruing to Provincial Revenues in consequence of the enhanced income tax rates introduced since 1st April, 1916, and to adjustment of arrears of asignment for commutation of the right of service of kulkarnis.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

5. The total Provincial expenditure is estimated at 7,58,95 or a decrease of 29.29 in the provision of 7,88,24 entered in the budget. The savings are expected chiefly—

(a) under Land Revenue, due mainly to the deputation of officers on military and other duties, savings in the provision for

(Continued on Page 10.)

BOMBAY COUNCIL

(Continued from page 5.)

increase of work in the courts of the Presidency Magistrates and it is only by remaining in court every day after office hours and working at a very high pressure that the four magistrates have been able to cope with the increased work. It is, therefore, highly desirable that they should be adequately remunerated for their heavy duties and their pay has, therefore, been assimilated to that drawn by the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Judges of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

5. As to the Khed Court, the villages of the Khed taluka of the Ratnagiri district for civil court purposes are at present distributed between the Subordinate Courts of Dapoli and Chiplun. In order to remedy the grievances of the villages with regard to the distance of the Court from their homes and to remove congestion of work in the Courts of Dapoli and Chiplun, it is proposed to establish a separate Court of a Subordinate Judge at Khed. Provision is made for a Subordinate Judge on Rs. 150 per mensem and clerical, menial and process-serving establishments costing Rs. 5,232 per annum.

6. The appointments of Resident Magistrates at Gadag and Godhra have been made in pursuance of the Resolution which was moved by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and accepted by Government at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in December, 1916.

7. The increase in the expenditure budget for the next year is partially counterbalanced by small provisions chiefly for pleaders' fees in criminal cases in the mofussil (Rs. 38,000) and diet and road expenses of witnesses in criminal courts (Rs. 10,000).

8. These are the main features of the budget estimates for the ensuing year. The estimates have been framed on the assumption of the continuance of the war throughout the year; and owing to the financial stringency strict economy has had to be observed and all expenditure which could be postponed without grave inconvenience has been postponed till after the conclusion of the war. I need not detain the Council long on this major. Head, and with the exception of the items I have already mentioned, no provisions of any importance have been made. A few other items have no doubt been entered, but they are of minor importance, and I need not trouble the Council with the recital thereof here beyond mentioning the fact that even in those cases the only standard followed in providing them has been their immediate necessary. The current year's provisions have generally been repeated with slight various where necessary; either on the basis of actuals or because the increases, where the increases have been made, were of pressing urgency.

POLICE.

Mr. G. S. Curtis, introducing the estimates under the head of "Police," said:—

The figures in the current and ensuing years' budgets are:—

1917-18	.....Rs.	1,12,49,000
1918-19	.....Rs.	1,14,30,000

The increase in the expenditure budget as compared with the current year's budget is thus Rs. 1,81,000. The items which have contributed to this increase will be found enumerated in the revised financial statement. Of these.

(a) A provision of Rs. 2,25,000 has been made for the reorganization of the District Police in the Presidency proper and Sind. Owing to the large increase in the cost of living which has taken place in recent years and the difficulty of recruiting, it has been considered necessary to increase the emoluments of the police force, Provision is made for the following measures of reform.

(1) Increase of the initial pay of constable from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12, each a month;

(2) Grant of an increment of Re. 1 a month to the pay of each constable after 2, 8, 14 and 20 years' service;

(3) Revision of the pay of the existing last three grades of head constables on Rs. 25, 20 and 15, respectively, by creating six new grades on Rs. 27-8, 25, 22-8, 20, 17-8 and 15, respectively.

(4) Grant of local allowances to constables at places where the growth of industrialism has raised prices; and.

(5) Grant of station allowances to certain head constables who will be in charge of police stations.

These measures are expected to involve an increased expenditure of about Rs. 5,94,000 for the Presidency proper, out of which about Rs. 4,71,000 will be met from savings.. The scheme for the reorganization of the police in the Presidency proper has been sent up to higher authorities for sanction, while that for the Sind Police is under preparation.

(b) The grants of compensatory local allowance and increased house rent allowance to the Bombay City Police, and of grain compensation allowance were necessitated by a large increase in the expense of living owing to war conditions.

(c) The provision for the revision of the Dock Police amounts to Rs. 44,463. The scheme which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India is estimated to cost Rs. 1,10,600 a year, and is being introduced gradually as funds are made available. A major portion of it has already been introduced, and the provision made for 1918-19 is for the introduction of the remainder of the scheme. One-half of the expenditure is recoverable from the Port Trust, except the pay of the additional Deputy Commissioner of Police of which only one-third is so recoverable.

(d) A lump provision of Rs. 15,000 has been made for the appointment of police presecutors for Bombay City, as the principle in section 495 (4) of the Criminal Procedure Code that investigating police officers should not conduct before magistrate cases which they have themselves investigated is in force in the City of Bombay. The Commissioner of Police nas been requested to draw up a detailed scheme for a staff of prosecuting officers. The scheme has not been received as yet from him.

(e) A provision of Rs. 8,400 for the grant of local allowance of Rs. 50 per month each to District European Inspectors of Police has been made in view of the fact that the whole of the service of these inspectors is performed in large cities and important centres where the cost of living is higher than elsewhere, and that there has been little or no change in the pay of these officers during the last 32 years.

(f) Larger provisions are also made for the carriage of constabulary, hutting money and temporary establishments, under "District Executive Force;"

(g) While smaller provisions are made for clothing charges, and salaries and travelling allowances of officers under the same head, namely, "District Executive Force."

The excess expenditure entailed by the above measures has been partially counterbalanced by

(i) a change in classification, according to which certain items of recoveries which were credited to the head 'XVII, Police' on the revenue side are now adjusted by deduction from charges under the head '20. Police';

(ii) larger deduction for probable savings under the head "District Executive Force—Police Force"; and

(iii) the transfer to the head "11, Forest" of certain charges connected with the settlement of the criminal tribe known as the Berads at Khanapur.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR FOR BOMBAY.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved the following resolution: "This Council recommends that the provision made in the budget regarding the appointment of public prosecutors for Bombay City be dropped.

Mr. Patel said that under the rules it was necessary for the Local Government to make out, when they proposed a new recurring expenditure, that such expense was urgently and immediately necessary or that it was of a remunerative character. He did not think the proposal would satisfy the second condition in that it was not remunerative. Besides Government had not shown that it was urgently and immediately necessary. Ever since the establishment of Police Courts in Bombay prosecutions had been conducted by Police officers and no necessity had been felt for the last half century to make a change in the arrangement. He took it that in these Courts, Police prosecutions were conducted by officers other than investigating officers. Probably the Government desired that these prosecutors should be trained men but he (the speaker) submitted no urgency had been shown for the new proposal.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole said the expenditure was neither remunerative nor urgent, and he supported the resolution.

Mr. C. V. Mehta said it was pointed out to the Finance Committee that although it did not bring in any revenue to Government it would be a measure that would reduce the expenditure that had to be incurred for conducting prosecutions on behalf of the Police. It sometimes happened that inquiring officers were so full of details that they were apt to lose sight of the cardinal point whether the prosecution could be maintained in a Court of Law. In such a case an independent prosecutor would be immediately able to point out whether it could be maintained in a Court of Law, and in that way a great deal of economy could be effected.

Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas said another point urged at the meeting of the Finance Committee was that independent public prosecutors would be more anxious for justice being secured in a case than for a conviction.

Rao Bahadur Sathe said the experiment of having trained men as public prosecutors in the mofussil had proved successful.

SUGGESTION NEGATIVED.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said economy, efficiency and justice were the grounds for the provision. The suggestion had come from no less an authority than the High Court.

Mr. Patel's resolution was lost.

LOCAL ALLOWANCE TO POLICE OFFICERS.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved: "That this Council recommends that the provision made in the budget under item No. 107 regarding grant of local allowance to 14 European Inspectors of Police be, for the present, deferred."

Mr. Patel said all he wanted was that this question should for the present be deferred It was not right to grant this allowance to one class of officers and leave the other out as it would not be fair to the Indian officers Besides if the European officers found the cost of living very high in certain towns why not transfer them to other less expensive places?

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas said the Finance Committee had sanctioned this provision on an undertaking from the Chairman of the Committee that Government would also consider the question of Indian officers.

CLAIMS OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said he would lay stress on the fact that experience had shown that for the preservation of law and the prevention of crime at big railway stations and cantonments there should be a certain infusion of the European element. As to transferring them from places like Poona to places like Khandesh, European officers in the latter place would be fish out of water as they did not know the language of those districts. He had great pleasure in endorsing the undertaking given at the meeting of the Finance Committee that when the case of Indian officers came up before Government it would be duly considered.

Mr. Patel said there was no reason why the cases of European and Indian officers should not be taken up at one and the same time. The impression he had gathered from Mr. Curtis' speech was that European officers preserved order better than Indians.

Mr. Curtis said he had said nothing of the kind. What he had said was that European officers would be out of place in places like Khandesh where Indian officers would be much better employed.

Mr. Patel's resolution was lost.

SECRET SERVICE FUNDS.

Mr. Patel next moved "that this Council recommends that the provision in the Budget of Rs. 14,000 regarding secret service over and above the sanctioned contract grant be dropped."

Mr. Patel said at present the Commissioner of Police was given Rs. 1,000 for secret service and the Head of the Criminal Investigation Department Rs. 21,000. It was now proposed to give Rs. 4,000 more to the Commissioner of Police and Rs. 10,000 to the Head of the C.I.D. over and above the sanctioned contract grant. He (the speaker) submitted that unless very strong reasons were given for this abnormal increase it should not be sanctioned.

Mr. Upasani supported the resolution.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said a somewhat similar resolution had been brought before the Council last year and he had endeavoured to show why this grant was necessary. He would again say that the fact was that they were in the middle of a great war. The ramifications of enemy spies spread all over the world as had been shown by the recent revelations in America. The population of Bombay had largely increased and there had been a large influx of undesirables of all nationalities. This rendered the work of the Police more difficult and the increase asked for was not great.

Mr. Patel said he did not for a moment question the necessity for a provision of this character, but what he objected to was the abnormal increase in the grant at a time when the Indian political atmosphere had been so calm since the arrival of the Secretary of State for India. Of course he did not know of foreigners having been in Bombay. He was surprised to hear of foreigners having been in Bombay. He asserted that the original grant was sufficient.

RESOLUTION LOST.

The resolution was lost, and on a division being taken, ten members voted for and twenty-eight against it.

The Council adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

SIAMESE MILITARY MISSION TO ENGLAND.

ENTHUSIASM IN SIAM OVER RUPTURE WITH GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar.13.

An important Siamese military mission headed by Major-General Phya Bhijai Janridh, who represented Siam at the Hague Conference in 1907 and also served in th Belgian army, has arrived in England. After visiting various centres of interest will proceed to France. Two out of four other members of the mission were educated at Harrow and Woolwich. They state that the rupture with Germany has caused the greatest enthusiasm in Siam.

NO MAIL OR MONEY ORDER TO RUSSIA AND RUMANIA.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar.13.

The Post Office announces the suspension of mail and money order services to Rumania and Russia, except Finland.

STAR CHAMBER ACT AGAIN.

"BERAR SAMACHAR" COMPELLED TO DISCONTINUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AKOLA (Berar), Mar. 12.

The Editor of the "Berar Samachar," a weekly Marathi organ of Akola, was served with a notice on Friday last under the Press Act Section 8 (2), to deposit Rs. 1,500 as security. The Editor has decided to discontinue publication of the paper.

PARSI GIRLS' SCHOOL ASSOCIATION,

His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda has been pleased, at the request of the Parsi Girls' School Association, to depute Mrs. Anne G. Strong, a distinguished graduate of the Cincinnati University, who has been specially brought out by his Highness to organise the Department of Domestic Science in his State, to deliver a course of lectures of general interest for the public and to hold conferences and discussions of a technical character for mistresses. The object of these lectures and conferences is to enable the general public and teachers to form an adequate idea of the educational value of Domestic Arts and to know how that department is to be organised and conducted.

Mrs. Strong will, in the Building of the Bai Maneckbai N. Gamadia Parsi Girls' School, Princess Street, deliver the lectures and hold the conferences in accordance with the following programme.

Friday March 15th, 5-30 p.m., General lecture: "What Special Education is desirable for our Daughters?"

Saturday, March 16th, 5-30 p.m., Conference: "Aims and Purposes of Household Arts Teaching."

Monday, March 18th, 5-30 p.m., General lecture: "What do Household Arts undertake to accomplish?"

Tuesday, March 19th 5-30 p.m. Conference: "Methods of Teaching Foods and Nutrition."

Wednesday, March 20th 5-30 p.m. Conference. "Methods of Teaching House Construction and Management."

Thursday, March 21st 5-30 p.m. Conference: "MMethods of Teaching Textiles, Clothing and Laundry Work."

AUCTION OF KARACHI LIQUOR SHOPS.

The auction sale of country liquor shops of Karachi for the ensuing three years was held, on the 5th instant at the Collector's Cutcherry at Karachi when high bids were recorded. The highest bid of one shop was Rs. 89,000. which was record one, and the lowest was not less than Rs. 32,000. The total of all shops for three years reached Rs. 11,39,000.

REDUCTION IN PRODUCTION OF BEER AND WHISKEY.

STATEMENT BY MR. CLYNES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., March 13.

Replying in the House of Commons to the suggestions that the production of beer and whisky should be stopped or further reduced in view of the food situation, Mr. Clynes stated that the tonnage for brewing materials would be reduced forthwith. 150,000 tons of barley had recently been taken from brewers and maltsters and a further 200,000 tons would be saved by restricting standard barrelage and using substitutes. He declared that under three per cent. of the solid food of the nation would be used for brewing material.

RATIONING OF BREAD AND FLOUR.

Mr. Clynes also stated that all necessary preparations were being made for the rationing of bread and flour if necessary, but he hoped that if great economy were exercised the rationing of bread and flour would be avoided or long postponed. He also stated that it had been decided not to reduce the sugar ration.

AUSTRIAN DEMAND FOR FRONTIER RECTIFICATIONS.

WHY SEIDLER TOOK PART IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 5 p.m., Mar. 13.

An Amsterdam telegram from Budapest states that Seidler's participation in the negotiations at Bukharest is due to the fact that Austria, apart from Hungary, is insisting on frontier rectifications.

PROPOSED CANAL FROM BALTIC TO BLACK SEA.

GERMAN FINANCIERS WILLING TO SUPPORT SCHEME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

COPENHAGEN, Mar. 12.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 13.

The "Politiken" states that the Russo-German commercial treaty will include a plan for the construction of a great canal from the Baltic to the Black Sea. German financiers are willing to finance the scheme.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

DEPRECIATION OF PRICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 11.

The rice market to-day is in a ferment, prices coming down with a crash. Strong rumour was afloat that Java ships for some reason or other, at present unknown, were being held up. This caused depression in the market.

FOREIGNERS ROUND BRISTOL CHANNEL DOCKS.

"VAIN ENTREATY TO PREVENT THEM."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 12

The "Civil and Military Gazette" special correspondent cables:

London March 8:—Sir Edward Nicholl, Commander, Naval Reserves, the Examination Officer, Bristol Channel, states which reference to the sinking of the Glenart Castle, that submarines are advised of every departure from Bristol Channel ports. He had begged the military authorities but in vain to prevent foreigners perambulating round the docks and defences.

TWO CHIENESE ARRESTED,

BY KARACHI RAILWAY POLICE.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 12.

On March 6th the Karachi Railway Police, arrested on suspicion two Chinese, at Karachi City Station, at the time of the departure of the Punjab Mail, *en route* for Calcutta with jewellery, cash and notes valued at Rs. 2,000 concealed on them. They had no pass to leave Karachi. Further investigation elicited that the men had reserted from the ship Innamincka lying in port and had stolen property from the captain's desk and from the box of a fellow crew.

AIR-RAID ON NAPLES.

SIXTEEN KILLED AND FORTY INJURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NAPLES, Mar. 12.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar.13.

Sixteen were killed and forty injured the air raid here.

DEATH OF LORD BLYTHSWOOD.

LONDON, Mar. 12.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar.13.

The death is announced of Lord Blythswood.

THE COTTON DANGER.

A ONE-SIDED COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The announcement made by Sir George Barnes in his speech at the Viceregal Council that the Government of India have appointed a Committee for inquiring into the matter relating to the questions of prices of cloth cotton, etc., and to advise the Government for taking necessary measures for controlling the prices of these articles is no doubt a desirable action in the right direction but allow me to submit that the person of the Committee so far constituted has come quite as a shock to the trading public. It is needless to say that nearly 90 per cent. of the cotton trade of India directly or indirectly in actual cotton or in forward contracts passes through Bombay. On the other hand just look at the names of and consider who are chosen to be the so-called representatives of the entire cotton trade of the Presidency. Nothing could be said for or against two or three gentlemen who represent the Mill interests. It is for the millowners to say whether they have full confidence in the gentlemen who are elected to represent them. But, Sir, allow me to say quite frankly that, so far as cotton merchants, dealers, mucadums, brokers, etc., are concerned the selection made by the Government of these gentlemen is most disappointing. The action of the Government is in the wrong direction. Messrs. Chrystal, Purshotamdass Thakordass and Pestanji Mashani, as the directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd., have already put forward their views in the reply sent by the Association to the Hon. Mr. Cadell. These gentlemen along with other Directors have clearly and emphatically declared that, according to their views, it is inadvisable to control the prices of cotton and that according to their views Indian cotton is comparatively cheaper than any other cotton in the world. Having made such a definite pronouncement one wonders with what intention or idea, the Government have thought it advisable to include the names of these gentlemen. The most important and serious question for the Government and the public concerned to consider is whether the members of the Committee so appointed are directly or indirectly interested in the bull campaign which is being openly carried on in Bombay. All these three gentlemen are pronounced and indefatigable bulls. The remarks in their daily reports give clearly the indications of Messrs. Chrystal's views and opinion as regards the present prices of cotton, and the likely prices in future. Mr. Chrystal being a Broker, according to his ideas has naturally advised all his friends and clients to do business on the bull side. Mr. Purshotamdas is a merchant and he has been distinctly giving his opinion that the cotton price ought to go up. According to reports he is personally interested in bull operators. As regards Mr. Mashani very little is known but, as one of the Directors of the Association, he has already committed himself on the bull side. So far as the cotton trading public is concerned, these are the only three gentlemen who are connected with the cotton business in Bombay and with what is known in the public regarding their views, one wonder whether the Committee's labour will result in any material good to the public. It is also necessary for the cotton trade public to know whether the names of these three gentlemen were submitted to the Government by the Association and if so whether the Association had authority for the same from its members. The questions involved are so great and of such vital interest to the cotton trade at large that an organized movement should be made on this subject and Government should be asked to revise the committee in such a way that all shades of interests in every sphere of the cotton trade shall be fully and fairly interested in the committee.

Yours, etc.,
M. A. B.

A FARCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The announcement of the Committee who are to begin their sittings shortly to investigate to the high price of cotton which appeared in your issue of to-day has greatly disappointed the public. It was naturally expected that if Government interfered, at all the interference would consist in the appointment of a strictly impartial tribunal to inquire into the real causes of this grievance. Almost all the articles on the subject appearing in your columns have dweit upon the interestedness of many of the members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association who fix the prices of cotton. It was at least expected that the Government would be free of committing such a blunder and before appointing any Committee would have made some enquiries as to the absolute disinterestedness of its members. As a matter of fact the majority of the members of the Committee appointed by the Imperial Government are directly interested in the prices of cotton going as high as they can. It would be absurd to suppose that these gentlemen would ever think of fixing any maximum price of cotton, far less of taking any wholesale measures to check speculation. I have no hesitation in declaring that the sittings of such a committee will end in nothing short of a farce. We know how long these committees take to come to any decision and the Broach settlement will be long past before their recommendation, for whatever it is worth, reaches Government.

I understand on reliable authority that, at the instance of the Government, the Railway Board sat yesterday to consider the question of giving additional freight for the import of cotton into Bombay.

After some discussion the meeting adjourned for a week. And it has been admitted on all hands that this question is vital and immediate!

As the public are not generally informed of what is going on in the cotton Bazaar I might mention that to-day the market opened at Rs. 687 but prices soon went up to Rs. 697 because of heavy purchases on the part of the famous Marwadi Bull constantly referred to in your articles. The public might be better introduced to this person. Not only does he "corner" cotton but he deals in many other commodities on the sheer strength of his financial resources. At one time he even tried to corner salt, regardless of the sufferings such action would cause to the poor. It is such people who command the market and guide the members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association in fixing prices. One cannot imagine a state of things more deplorable and calling for more urgently immediate and effective measures.—Yours etc.,

COTTON.

Bombay, March, 13.

INDIAN PAPER PULP INDUSTRY.

MESSRS. TURNER, MORRISON AND CO'S SCHEME.

The following Press Note was issued by the Bombay Government yesterday:—

Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company, Limited, of Bombay, have applied to Government for the grant of certain concessions for the organization of a bamboo paper pulp industry in the forests of the Kanara District. It is proposed that a syndicate under the management of the Company should conduct experiments as to the possibilities of the manufacture of half-stuff from bamboos on a commercial basis. If the results of such experiments are satisfactory, a public company will be formed in India to manufacture the pulp. The late Indigenous Industries Committee, who had for some time under their consideration the possibilities of the industry, were of opinion that there are good prospects of establishing a profitable bamboo pulp industry in the Kanara forests, but that a considerable amount of preliminary investigation and experiment must be carried out before it would be possible to place before the public a satisfactory scheme for the investment of public money.

These preliminary inquiries will cost a considerable sum of money while their results will be of assistance to other companies operating in other parts of this Presidency or of India. Government, therefore, consider it necessary to grant a measure of assistance to Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company in the initial stage of their scheme as well as in their subsequent operations. The Kanara District will accordingly be reserved for the scope of the syndicate's experimental operations for a period of two years, and during a period of seven years from the date of the formation of the public company no supplies of bamboos will be available from Government forests in Kanara for the purpose of making bamboo pulp for any one else than the proposed concessionaires.

PROTEST AGAINST INTERNMENTS.

MADRAS DEMANDS REPEAL OF DEFENCE ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS Mar. 12.

At a public meeting held this evening under the auspices of the Civil Rights Committee, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer presiding, resolutions were passed protesting against the continued policy of Government regarding internments and deportations under the Defence of India Act so far as it is not exclusively a war measure and also the Regulation of 1818, urging the trial of such detenus against whom Government has sufficient evidence in an ordinary court of law and the setting free of the rest and abandoning of a further idea of repression.

Resolutions were also passed protesting against the internment of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, the exclusion of Messrs. Tilak and Pal from the Punjab and Delhi, the imprisonment of Mr. Hasrat Mohani, the failure of the Bengal Government to deal with the C. I. D. for ilegal detention of the two Sindhubalas and the treatment meted out to detenus.

STUDENTS AT POLITICAL MEETINGS.

WHY THEY SHOULD NOT ATTEND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

In presiding at the prize-giving of the Dacca College, Lord Ronaldshay addressing the students said:—"It has often been asked why Government discourage students from attending political meetings. Let me tell you. You are here to-day to study. This is the time when you are forming your minds and characters. By all means think out political questions and discuss them with your tutors and fellows in a sober, reasoned way. It is good that you should face the problems of your country's future, but it is another matter listening to political speeches. There the speakers present one side only of the question. They appeal to the passions and not to the reason of their audience. I can speak from experience, as I have been a politician and I have addressed many audiences from a political platform attempting to persuade them that my point of view was the only one. If you do not wish to warp your judgment you must see both sides of the question. That is why, I say, discuss these questions by all means with your tutors or among yourselves, but do not—I was going to say, waste, but perhaps spend would be better—do not spend your time at political meetings. The Government of Bengal have not considered it necessary to issue any absolute prohibition against students attending such meetings, for they have preferred to trust to the students themselves to respect their wishes and on the whole so far as their part of the Presidency is concerned they have not been disappointed."

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

MR. SARMA'S RESOLUTION LOST.

PROVINCIALISATION OF LAND REVENUE.

RECRUITMENT FOR POLICE SERVICE.

GOVERNMENT "SYMPATHY" WITH PANDIT MALAVIYA'S MOTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 13.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held this morning, under the presidency of Sir George Lowndes, General Bingley presented the Select Committee's report on the Indian Army Act Amendment Bill. Sir William Vincent presented the Select Committee's report on the Usury Bill.

In introducing the Bill to control the withdrawal of capital from the money market by companies, Sir William Meyer explained that it was necessary at the present time to husband the resources of the Indian money market for purposes essential to the successful prosecution of the war and to empower the Government of India to exercise control over fresh issues of capital in order to secure this object. The Bill accordingly provides that no company other than a private company shall be registered or shall increase its share capital, issue debentures or call up unpaid capital, except in accordance with the terms of a license issued by the Governor-General-in-Council and authorises him to attach to such license, such condition as he may think fit. It is not necessary to apply a similar restriction to private companies, since these under the definition in section 2 (13) of the Indian Companies Act cannot invite the public to subscribe either for shares or debentures. It is intended that this measure shall be in force for the period of the awr and for six months thereafter.

He said he had explained the extent of obligations which the Government of India had to incur for war purposes, it was necessary to restrict the issue of capital in this country except for enterprises of national importance. On account of the easy money market conditions it was necessary to control the issue of new capital. It was not contemplated to put an embargo on private flotations, all that was intended was to control the issue of new capital by requiring a licence before issue. The Government would appoint two advisory committees one in Calcutta and the other in Bombay. On each of the committees there would be representation of the Indian as well as of the European commerce. It was a war measure and would be in force only for the period of the war and for six months thereafter.

LITIGATION AGAINST ABSENT SOLDIERS.

Sir William Vincent introduced the Bill to amend the law for special protection in respect of civil and revenue litigation of Indian soldiers serving under war conditions. He said the main object of the Bill was to simplify the procedure which the the Indian Soldiers Litigation Act, 1915, prescribed for the postponement of proceedings in which Indian soldiers serving under war conditions were concerned. He hoped it would receive the ready assent of the Council. Under sections 4 and 7 of the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1915, the Court or the Collector has to decide that an Indian soldier who is a party to the proceeding is serving under war conditions before steps can be taken to postpone the proceeding. This in practice is found to be inconvenient, and it is proposed to amend the Act so as to provide that civil and revenue courts shall suspend proceedings when they see reason to believe that any party is an Indian soldier who is unavoidably absent and is not represented. Notice of the suspension will be given to the prescribed authority which may certify that the Indian soldier is serving under war conditions and that a postponement is necessary in the interest of justice. In such case the Court will postpone the proceeding. The amendments necessary in Act 12 of 1915 though small, are numerous and it is therefore considered expedient to repeal and re-enact the Act. The opportunity has been taken to embody in the definition of "serving under war conditions" the conditions prescribed by notification under section 2 (1) of the Act. This definition has stood the test of nearly three years of the war, and it appears no longer necessary to reserve power to the Governor-General in Council to alter it. The Bill was intended to prevent suits in which soldiers were interested being decided in their absence on active service. Where necessary the Court would give notice to the Indian soldier, and on the officer under whom the soldier was serving certifying that he was unable to attend, would postpone the hearing of the case. Now people were reluctant to join the army on the apprehension of their interests suffering in their absence. This was the state and consequently Government had decided to simplify proceedings in such matters.

PROVINCIALISATION OF LAND REVENUE.

Mr. Sarma in moving that the land revenue should wholly provincialised, said that the Finance Member had said that the question of provincialising certain heads of revenue had been under consideration in connection with post war reforms. The question had become imperative. The country was on the eve of momentous changes, and the ground should be cleared for differentiating the imperial and provincial revenue among heads of provincial revenue. The example of other countries showed that land revenue was generally treated as provincial. The incidence of taxation varied in various provinces, and it was not possible to lay down a standard of proportion for contribution to the imperial revenue. He said the question was would the land revenue be the subject of provincial finance or imperial finance? Experience had shown that in other countries land revenue had been treated as a subject of provincial legislation, and the mover narrated to the council what happened in the United States, South Africa and Germany. There was also the important question of removing frictions in questions of administration. There was no more fruitful cause of friction than the question of land revenue administration exchequer. One cause of the grievance against the Government was that the land revenue was settled harshly. This source of complaint would disappear if the responsibility rested with the people of the Province who would levy and administer land revenue. From every point it was desirable to provincialise the land revenue. Modern opinion was in favour of alloting commercial revenue for imperial purposes.

AMENDED AND PASSED.

Sir William Meyer in replying to Mr. Sarma's resolution said he was surprised to learn that a million people attended the last session of the National Congress. Personally he did not know anything about it. If it was so the Hon. Sir George Barnes ought to take a note of the fact in connection with the resolution of passenger traffic (laughter). He also criticised the mover's theory of federalising India. He said the Government of India were already considering the question of constitutional reform which covered the question of financial powers of provincial governments. He said there would be material advance in the separation of Imperial and provincial finance. It looked pretty certain the provincial Governments were going to get larger financial powers. At present with the war expenditure bearing heavily on the Government they could not look with equanimity on the question of surrendering 12 million pounds which the mover's proposal involved. They did not know when it would be possible to reduce military expenditure even when peace returned. He could not accept the resolution as it stood. But he would be willing to accept an amended resolution in the following form:—

This council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that in the revised financial arrangement with the Provinces consequent on the scheme of constitutional reforms the question of wholly provincialising land revenue be taken into consideration.

Mr. Sarma accepted the amended resolution which he formally moved. It was put to vote and agreed to.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. Sarma in moving that one of the postwar reforms should be the introduction throughout British India of free and compulsory primary education immediately after the war, said he wanted a definite enunciation of policy in the matter. The Viceroy had said that a scheme was under consideration. He said the necessity of the measure had been fully shown last year and it was necessary to educate the people and primary education should be made free and compulsory. It was a pressing need and should on no account be neglected. They had not been able to overtake the growth of population with the expansion of their educational programme. The moral and financial responsibility in this matter should not and could not be shirked by the Government. The Government should look at this question from a different standpoint with a view to solve it satisfactorily. He was aware that education could not be forced against the wishes of the people but where people were willing to take advantage of educational facilities, there could be no reason to stay their progress. they could not remain content with the government's passive attitude in this matter. If the people did not press the government should put their duty before them. There was the chance after the war for surpluses being devoted to unnecessary purposes or of at least to less necessary purposes. He maintained that financial conditions would permit larger expenditure on education.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION.

Sir Sankaran Nair replying said he did not think it was necessary for the mover to dwell on the necessity or value of mass education. There was not much dispute between him and the Government of India on that point. This question was always before the Education department. Mr. Sarma moved a similar resolution last year. Government were unable to accept the resolution on grounds then stated, and Government could still less accept it this year. If he had not stated a definite period probably the Government might have gone a long way with him. He gave statistics to show the number of primary and secondary schools, and pupils during last year. There had been progressive increase in expenditure on education both last year and this year. Government were making special grants towards education. Last year government made a recurring grant of 30 lakhs for the pay and prospects of teachers of primary schools and this year government made the same grant towards primary education. If according to the mover Government introduced compulsion, the funds available would not suffice, and government were unable to introduce compulsion within a reasonable distance of time. He quoted the opinion of Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons that compulsion in education was only possible where it was popular. He assured the morer that Government were steadily moving towards attaining the object which he had in view. He did not know how much money would be available after the war, and he was not in a position to state how Government would deal with this question after constitutional reforms. It was unfortunate that just when the Government scheme was taking shape this question was raised. He mentioned arrangements had been made for introducing the primary education Bill in Bombay, Bengal and the Punjab.

WANTED A FINAL DECISION.

Dr. Sapru said the time had come to deal finally with the question. He could not congratulate the government on their attitude towards this question.

Mr. Sastri said, that Sir Sankaran Nair had said Mr. Gokhale's Bill was defective, in as much as it was likely to give more advantage to the advanced areas than to those less advanced. That was the principle of the grants-in-aid system in education, and the principle of contribution to Municipalities and local bodies. The Government helps those who help themselves. So Mr. Gokhale only drew up his Bill on principles recognised by the Government.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee said that free and compulsory primary education should be the foremost part of postwar reforms.

Pandit Malaviya said non-official members would have been satisfied if the Education Member had said that Government would consider the whole question after the war. Instead of that he had made a definite declaration that Government was not prepared to consider the question now. What government had done was very inadequate with what was required to be done. Referring to the Education Member's remarks about Mr. Gokhale's Bill, Pandit Malaviya said that all that Mr. Gokhale wanted to do was to introduce a measure which would expand in time.

Sir William Meyer added a few words from the financial point of view. It was quite impossible to say now what would be the position after the war. Referring to railway profits as raised by the mover he said it was impossible they could go on even after the war in justice to the railways themselves. Government had some sort of programme with regard to the question of primary education, but it had to be set aside owing to the consideration of constitutional reform.

"A VERY COMPLICATED QUESTION."

Mr. Sharp pointed out that owing to the change in the method of collecting figures for education returns, a large area had been cut off. Mr. Banerjee and Dr. Sapru had said that local bodies should get enormous subsidies to enable them to finance primary education. That was a very complicated question. Mr. Sastri had admired the grant-in-aid, but it was doubtful whether that system was applicable to primary education. On the whole the grant-in-aid system did not work so well on primary schools as board schools.

Mr. Chanda said that when the people made a demand for self-Government the argument of the opponent was that the mass of people were illiterate. That state of things should be altered.

Mr. Haq said there was absolutely no ground for pessimism with regard to this question. There had been considerable change in the angle of vision since Mr. Gokhale introduced that famous Bill. India was in need of free compulsory education which stood in the way of getting responsible Government.

Mr. Jinnah said Indians felt keenly on this point.

Mr. Krishna Sahai said Mr. Sarma wanted a declaration of policy. He regretted his inability to give his support to the resolution.

RESOLUTION LOST.

Mr. Sarma replying to the debate said Sir Sankaran Nair had the cause of education more at heart than any of the non-official members. Perhaps he was aware of the difficulties which were in the path of the Education Member. He replied to criticism and hoped Government would accept the resolution. It was put to the meeting and rejected by 43 voting against and 12 voting for it. The Council adjourned for lunch.

The Council re-assembling after lunch Sir George Lowndes presiding, Mr. Sarma said that he had already an assurance from the Hon. the Finance Member that the question of provincialising land revenue would be considered in connection with the constitutional reforms and as his amended resolution on that subject had been accepted by the Government he would withdraw the third resolution that stood in his name that, if the land revenue be not wholly provincialised, the Government of India should undertake to finance free and compulsory education out of the Imperial revenues. The motion was agreed to.

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE.

Pandit Malaviya moved that the age limits for examination for admission into the Indian Police Service be raised from 19-21 to 21-23, (2) that pensions and salaries of the officers of the Indian Police Service should not be enhanced as has been recommended by the Public Services Commission, (3) that the rule which requires that candidates for examination for the Indian Police Service shall be of pure European descent should be abrogated and (4) that the said examination should be held simultaneously in India and in England or if the last recommendation be not accepted, that not less than one-half of the total number of posts in the Indian Police Service should be recruited by an open competitive examination held for the purpose in India.

Pandit Malaviya pointed out that there was great dissatisfaction among Indians with the existing rules. Out of 397 superintendents of police only nine were Indians. It was expected that the Public Services Commission would propose an effective remedy for the present state of things but its recommendations were unsatisfactory. It had proposed no change in regard to the age or examination. It had certainly recommended that candidates for police examination should not be required to be Europeans of pure descent, but in recommending that candidates should be compelled to reside in the United Kingdom for five years before the examination, it had taken away with one hand what it had seemed to give with the other. Indians cannot be sent to England at the age of fourteen and cannot, therefore, appear in the examination. The Commission itself recognised that the effect of its proposal would be nil in practice and had accordingly proposed that Indians should be appointed in India to 10 per cent. of the higher posts immediately and to 20 per cent. of such posts in course of time. There is no reason why compulsory residence in England for 5 years should be enforced. For the Indian Civil Service examination candidates were required to stay in England for three years only. There was no reason why from the candidates for the police examination five years' previous residence should be required except that the age limits recommended for the police examination were higher by two years than those proposed by the Commission for the I.C.S., examination. Such a condition is highly unfair. It should not be enforced and the examination should be held simultaneously in India and England so that Indians may be on a footing of equality with Europeans. Until this is done Indians will have no chance. Indians become members of executive councils and high court judges. The Police service does not surely call for exercise of higher qualities than these positions. If, however. this proposal is not accepted at least half of the higher posts should be recruited by open competitive examination in India. Making over 20 per cent. of posts to Indians in course of time as recommended by the Commission cannot meet the requirements of the situation. It is also necessary that age limits for the police examination should be raised to 21-23 so that candidates may have received good education. This view is supported by Sir M. B. Chaubal who says the recommendations of the Commission will practically keep the door of admission to higher posts shut against Indians. The scale of salaries and pensions of police officers should not be raised in pursuance of the recommendations of the Indian Police Commission. The pay of the assistant superintendent was raised from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 and a new grade on Rs. 1,200 per mensem was created for the superintendent of Police. There is, therefore, no reason why further expenditure, which will amount to one lac annually should be incurred.

OPPOSITION TO MOTION.

Mr. C. H. Kesteven (Calcutta) said there was no doubt that the resolution aimed at the substitution of European police by Indian. For the last ten years they had been accustomed to shocks of anarchical murders and outrages in Calcutta and outside it. The mover was more fortunate in his province. Outrages of this kind were a matter of grave concern throughout India. There had been dimunition of crime, no doubt, but that was only temporary. It gave encouragement to the hope that possibly the crime would absolutely disappear. He said a great deal has been done by the police to bring about the present lull and he admitted that wonderful service had been done in this connection by Indian officers at the risk of their lives. Was this the time, he asked, when they could contemplate sweeping changes? It was a desperate case of changing horses when crossing the street. There was a very large European population in the presidency towns particularly in Calcutta, where they had large vested interests, which could be protected by European police. The present time was not suitable to make a trial as the mover suggested. His proposition was not only premature but ill-timed.

Mr. Maung Bah too opposed the resolution.

Colonel Aplin said if the resolution were accepted, it would only enable the students to pass the examination by sheer literary ability. The introduction of reform would meet with the strongest opposition in Burma, where young Burmans would not be able to compete with young Indians. It would be very unfair to them.

Mr. Sarma said he realised the gravity of the situation in Bengal and added that this showed that European officers had not had sufficient skill to prevent the production of this position and he thought that a little competition between European and Indian officers might result in an amelioration of the present situation. He also pointed out that the Indians at present in the police were not of the highest class.

"BRITISH CHARACTER OF ADMINISTRATION."

Mr. Fagan said that the resolution sought to secure the adoption of a system in opposition to one that had been in existence for some time. The resolution contradicted the principle that there should be predominance of Europeans in the police service. This opened a wider aspect of the question which was how far it was essential that the British character should predominate in the administration of this country. He maintained that the British tone, British atmosphere and British character should predominate for the sake of the peace of India. He urged that the Indian police force was the direct agency for carrying out the first functions of a civilised government, which was to suppress crime and maintain law and order. It was of a quasi military nature which required prompt, effective, co-ordinated action. He said satisfactory results could not be obtained by an open competitive examination. He was in sympathy for abrogating under proper conditions the racial bar.

LEAST EFFICIENT SERVICE.

Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea said that during the debate one common ground of argument had evolved and that was that disabilities which were involved in the examination should be done away with. He refuted Colonel Aplin's remark as wild and romantic. He characterised the police as the least efficient service of the administration. The object of the police was both to detect crime and suppress crime. In both of these the police had failed. Referring to crime in Calcutta, he was glad that Mr. Kesteven had mentioned the heroism, courage and self-denial of Indian officers offi the Calcutta Police. As an illustration that the police were not servants but masters of the public, Mr. Bannerjea said that on the 8th instant he was coming to the Council Chamber with a friend when his carriage was stopped on the public thoroughfare by a constable who said the road was meant for Europeans and not Indians. He told the constable that he was going that way and he could do what he liked. This happened within a few hundred yards of the Imperial Secretariat and in the Imperial Capital. This showed that the police could do exactly what they liked.

Sir James Walker said that the ultimate object of the resolution was to obtain service in an open competitive examination. He was in favour of this method as far as it was feasible. He dwelt at length on the recommendations of the Public Service Commission particularly of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Sir B. M. Chaubal and Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim. Quoting the opinion of the last named gentleman he said Mr. Justice Rahim had recommended that seventy-five per cent of assistant superintendents should be recruited in London.

THE POSITION OF THE PUNJAB.

Sir Hamilton Grant said any sweeping change that affected the Punjab also affected the frontier police. As police for the latter place was recruited from the Punjab cadre it was not desirable to make any change. The higher police appointments in the north-western frontier and Baluchistan had to deal with many political refugees and an Indian was not competent to deal with them. There they had to deal with many adjoining tribal countries. He appealed to Pandit Malaviya to remember that if the reports of their proceedings in the Council had reached England and abroad, their wrangling and their bickering, the people in those countries would conclude that they were not taking the war seriously.

THE ARGUMENT OF THE MONOPOLIST.

Dr. Sapru said that if Pandit Malaviya's resolution was accepted, it would take at least twenty years to effect the change. There need be no fear on that score either in Calcutta or in Baluchistan. The argument employed so far against the resolution was the argument of the monopolist. As regards Burma the Government could make special provision for the Burmans and the contention that Indians would swamp the service did not hold good. A great deal has been said about British character and British tradition. He was sure British character and British tradition did not mean that Indians should be excluded from their legitimate share. The less they talked of these things, the better for the reputation of the bureaucracy. Unless Indians were placed absolutely on grounds of equality with Europeans he would oppose to the last day of his life any scheme of increase of salary. He would never tolerate the idea that his countrymen should work under a ban.

MR. SHAFI'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Shafi said that he would confine his remarks to only the third recommendation of the resolution, with which he was in complete sympathy. He fully recognised the high qualities possessed, and the admirable services rendered by Europeans in maintaining law and order and admitted that their continued presence in the higher posts in the police service for some time was necessary. But he could not conceive any ground for the policy by which competent Indians were excluded from those posts. He could not conceive the reason of the continued existence of the policy by which Indians were excluded from competing in examinations for the Indian police service held in England.

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

Sir William Vincent on behalf of the Government said no decision had yet been arrived at about the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. He dwelt at length on the resolution stage by stage and said as regards the age limit no suggestion has been made by any member of the Commission except Sir M. B. Chaubal. There was no analogy in this respect between the police service and Indian Civil Service. The police in India was a quasi-military police. Turning to the question of pay and pension, he said the Government had not arrived at any decision but it was never their intention to pay more than was necessary. If they wanted Europeans of a suitable character they must pay a suitable wage. He quoted the opinion of Sir James Meston expressed on 7th January 1918, in which he stated that considering the high cost of living it was his clear duty to recommend to the Government of India an increased rate of salary for the European police. This was in reply to a memorial by the European officers. He said the increase in police expenditure has been only four and half per cent. There were a number of difficult questions to be decided before the Government could take up the question of increase of salary etc. of the Imperial Service. He was very much impressed with the remarks of the mover and the other speakers and he said whatever opinions were expressed during the debate would be considered by the Government. Referring to the question of simultaneous examination, he said the quality of the recruit could not be tested by examination alone. He never suggested that high qualifications were not to be obtained in an Indian, but what he suggested was that high qualifications could not be secured by open competitive examination. The police service, in his opinion, was a security service on which law and order depended and no government could be a good government which failed in this aspect. The qualities that were demanded in the higher officers of the police service were of quite a different character. So long as it was necessary to secure India from internal disorder and external agression, it was desirable to maintain substantive preponderence of British element in police service. He paid a warm tribute to the work done by Indian officers of the Police Service. He maintained new methods and new moralities have been introduced by British officers since the Police Commission and it would be a disaster to do anything which might impede further progress. As regards the alternative proposal he assured the mover that the Government had not arrived at any decision and the whole question must be worked at from a new standpoint. He admitted that progress has been slow in that direction which he would do his best to expedite. The matter was engaging the earnest attention of the Government and there was absolutely no question of banning Indians.

MR. SASTRI'S PLEA.

Mr. Sastri said that he completely agreed with the view of Sir William as regards the qualities of Englishmen in higher posts in the Indian Police Service, but he (Mr. Sastri) could not understand how when Sir William objected to competitive examination for recruitment in the Police Service being held in India he did not object to competitive examinations for raising recruits being held in England. Over and over again in England objection had been raised against competitive examination that it was no test of character and efficiency. It was no special characteristic of India that competitive examinations did not bring out the best men but it was so everywhere. In the case of the Police Service it had been said that the British character should be maintained. Mr. Sastri knew what was meant by "British character." He would ask seriously every exponent of that theory if every single Englishman possessed those qualities which composed the British character. He asked if competitive examination in England brought out the best Englishment for public service in India, if it was necessary to maintain the British character. The speaker would urge that every care should be taken that the best Indian talent be allowed to compete with the best English talent. The speaker said that if they wanted to improve the European police force they could not do it better than by introducing a larger element of Indians in the service.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S REPLY.

Pandit Malaviya replying to the debate said that he was not less conscious than Sir Hamilton Grant of the importance of the subject which they brought forward. It might be unimportant to them but it was of vital importance to the people of India. Criticising the remarks of Mr. Kesteven, he said he had not asked for a sweeping change and that was not the aim of the resolution. He did not imagine that the resolution was for substituting Indian for European police in Calcutta. He would like to remind the Council that Indian officers had laid down their lives in discharge of their onerous duties. That alone would establish the fact that they possessed remarkable grit to qualify them for any post in the service. He asserted that Indians did possess that character which an average Englishman possessed. It was the result of education and social surroundings. He mentioned that the police Commission in England remarked unfavourably on the police in England. The theory of "British character" was a myth.

Sir William Vincent speaking for the second time said that the defects in the Indian police were remedied by the introduction of European police in 1861. He quoted the opinion of Mrs. Besant as to the value of English character in the administration.

Mr. Bannerjee:—"What is the date"?

Sir William Vincent:—"Am I to be cross-examined"? The date is 1911. (Laughter).

He was well aware of the admirable work done by Indians.

The resolution as well as the alternative resolution were put to the meeting and negatived.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

RESOLUTION ON BENGAL INTERNMENTS.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE ON IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

DELHI, Mar 12.

The following resolutions are to be moved by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee at the ensuing session of the Imperial Legislative Council:—

A committee with an adequate Indian element thereon be appointed in each province to enquire into and report upon (a) all cases of internment under the Defence of India Act, (b) all cases of detentions under Bengal Regulation 3 of 1818 and cognate regulations in Madras and Bombay, and (c) all cases of persons who may hereafter be dealt with under the aforesaid Act and regulations, the committee being empowered to make recommendations with regard to the health, allowance, place of detention and other matters relating to the prisoners referred to above.

(2) That the Indian member for the next Imperial War Conferece be appointed on the recommendation of the elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council.

INCOME TAX BILL.

NOTICE OF AMENDMENTS.

The following ammendments are to be moved to the Indian Income-Tax Amendment Bill on the 14th instant:—

Sir George Lowndes will move, (1) that in clause 63 after the existing proviso the following shall be inserted, viz. "provided further that such repeal shall not affect the Supertax Act, 1917 and any provisions of the said enactments which have been applied or incorporated by reference in the said Act shall for the purposes if that Act continue to be in force."

The Hon. Mr. Sarma, will move that in clause 4, subclause (2) be omitted, and that in clause 43, subclause (2), the words "subject to the provision of section 4" be omitted, and after the word "income," the following words be inserted, viz. "but in making any such rule for any area in which a basis has been definitely laid down by, or under any enactment for the ascertainment of the annual value of the land regard shall be had to that basis."

BOMBAY BUDGET.

(Continued from page 7.

allowances to district and village officers owing to the gradual introduction of the scheme for the commutation of the right of service of watandar kulkarnis, and smaller expenditure on contingencies;

(b) under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, due chiefly to savings in the provisions for pleaders' fees in civil and criminal cases in the mofussil, for charges for special counsel, and for diet and road expenses and of witnesses;

(c) under Police, due mainly to (a) a change in classification according to which certain recoveries which were credited to the head XVII, Police are to be adjusted by deduction from charges under the head 20, Police, and (b) savings in the provisions for (i) the police force and hutting money, owing to large number of vacancies, (ii) salaries, owing to vacancies and the reputation of officers to military duty, and (iii) contingent charges;

(d) under Education, due chiefly to (a) the transfer to other heads of portions of the provisions for building grants and for expenditure from the Imperial assignments for education and (b) savings in those provisions as well as in the provisions for (i) grants to local bodies for primary education, (ii) expenditure of the Committee of Direction for Industrial and Technical Schools, (iii) salaries of professors and lecturers in Arts Colleges, and of head masters and teachers in secondary schools, and (iv) scholarships;

(e) under Sanitation, due chiefly to (i) the transfer to other major heads of a portion of the provision for grants in aid of sanitary projects and savings in that provision, and (ii) larger estimate of recoveries on account of plague serum and Dr. Maynard's bottles supplied to various bodies and Native States;

(f) under Political, due chiefly to savings in the provisions for salaries of officers owing to changes in personnel and abolition of the appointment of Political Agent, Savantvadi;

(g) under Agriculture, due mainly to savings anticipated in the provision for expenditure out of the imperial subvention from the wheat profits;

(h) under Miscellaneous, due mainly to (i) the transfer of the provision for unforeseen charges to other heads, (ii) non-utilization of the provision for a contribution to the Salvation Army for the construction of a new building for the European Workhouse for Males, Bombay, and (iii) smaller amount expected to be written off on account of irrecoverable temporary loans;

(i) under Irrigation Major Works—Interest on Debt, due to smaller capital outlay on major works during 1916-17 and 1917-18 than was estimated and to a reduction in the average rate of interest;

(j) under Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation—Public Works Department, due chiefly to smaller expenditure on repairs and to savings in establishment charges owing partly to the transfer of certain Public Works officers to military duty; and

(k) under Civil Works—Public Works Department, due to smaller expenditure on civil buildings, repairs and establishment.

INCREASES.

The savings mentioned above are partially counter-balanced by increases chiefly—

(a) under Refunds and Drawbacks, due mainly to large refunds of income tax levied in the first instance at the enhanced and graduated scale, especially on interest on securities, and to increase in excise refunds;

(b) under Forest, due mainly to larger expenditure on departmental operations connected with the removal of timber and other produce from the forests, and on the upkeep and construction of roads and bridges;

(c) under Medical, due mainly to larger expenditure on (i) salaries of officers, the lump deductions for probable savings having proved excessive, and (ii) diet of patients and medicines and instruments owing to rise in prices;

(d) under Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, due to a smaller number of lapses of pensions than was anticipated;

(e) under Stationery and Printing, due to larger expenditure on stationery supplied from the Central Stores and that purchased in the country owing to rise in prices;

(f) under Irrigation—Major Works—Working Expenses, due mainly to larger expenditure on improvements and repairs in Sind and to the estimate for establishment charges having proved low.

6. The closing balance of the year is estimated at 3,93,38 or an increase of 1,34,07 as compared with the budget. Important variations between the budget and revised estimates are explained in Section II of Part II.

7. The disbursements of takavi and other loans in the Provincial Advance and Loan Account are estimated at 14,50 compared with 18,04 entered in the budget, the decrease being due to smaller estimates of loans to cultivators, local bodies and Native States. The recoveries are now estimated at 44,85 against 42,72 entered in the budget, the increase being due chiefly to larger repayments expected from Native States, partially counterbalanced by smaller repayments from cultivators.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1918-19.

8. The budget for 1918-19 opens with a balance of 3,93,38 which, it is anticipated, will be increased to 4,28,44 by the close of the year, the total revenue being estimated at 9,03,08 and the total expenditure at 8,68,02. The estimates thus exhibit a surplus of 35,06. The total revenue shows an advance of 97,74 over the current year's budget and of 22,03 over the revised estimate. The total expenditure shows an increase of 79,78 over the current year's budget and of 1,09,07 over the revised estimate.

EXPECTED INCREASES.

9. The revenue estimates for 1918-19 allow for expected increases chiefly—

(a) under Stamps, Excise, Income Tax, Forest, Registration, Medical and Irrigation—Works—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation, in view of the progress indicated by the current year's revised estimates;

(b) under Courts of Law, due mainly to larger receipts expected from magisterial fines;

(c) under Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts, due mainly to extension of irrigation and enhancement of sugarcane perennial rate on the Godavari Canal; and

(d) under Civil Works—Public Works Department, due mainly to higher receipts from rents of buildings and sales of old materials and tools and plant.

DECREASES.

The increases are partially counterbalanced by decreases chiefly—

(a) under Police, due mainly to the change in classification explained above; and

(b) under Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues, due mainly to a larger assignment to Imperial in respect of the additional receipts accruing from the enhanced taxation on incomes, and to the absence of the current year's assignment from Imperial for a subvention out of the profits from the wheat scheme. The decrease is partially counter-balanced by a new assignment from Imperial for the development of primary education.

LAND REVENUE.

10. The estimate of land revenue (including the portion due to irrigation) is taken at 4,61,00 (Provincial share equal to 2,30,50). Exclusive of miscellaneous revenue (2,00 in the revised estimate for 1917-18 and the budget for 1918-19) the figures of the estimated demand, collections, remissions and suspensions for the years 1917-18 and 1918-19 are given below, one-half of each item being taken as the Provincial share:—

		1917-18. Revised.		1918-19, Budget.	
Outstanding balance..		25,99		19,98	
Demand ..		4,51,94	4,77,93	4,61,04	4,81,52
Collections ..		4,47,00		4,59,00	
Remissions ..		10,95	4,57	7,07	4,66,07
Balance { Suspensions		3,93		95	
Balance { Arrears ..		16,05	19	14,50	15,45

11. The budget estimates for the ensuing year are prepared on the assumption of the continuance of the war throughout that year. Out of the unexpended balances of the Imperial grants given for education, sanitation, medical relief and agriculture and allied objects since the year 1911-12, a total sum of 12,66 is provided for 1918-19. The budget also includes (i) 10,50 for grain compensation allowance and (ii) 2,17 for charges due to the war, the bulk of which appears under the heads Land Revenue (32), General Administration (1,30) and Police (51).

12. As announced in a Press Note, dated 13th December, 1917, the auction system in respect of the disposal of shop licenses for the retail vend or country spirit is to be introduced with effect from 1st April, 1918. As this change has not been dictated by considerations of securing additional revenue for any purpose of Government, Government have decided that any extra receipts that may be realized from the change should be earmarked and allotted for local purposes such as the promotion of primary education or sanitary and other improvements of local administration. A mixed committee of certain officials and non-officials has been appointed for the purpose of considering what is the most effective method of distributing the excess revenue.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Items of special interest in the budget are noticed below:—

Appointment of Third Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind;

increase in the pay of the Second, Third and Fourth Presidency Magistrates in Bombay;

appointment of a Resident Magistrate at Gadag in the Dharwar district and at Godhra in the Panch Mahals district;

reorganisation of the District Police;

introduction of compulsory primary education in municipal areas;

improvement of the training of primary and secondary school teachers;

Government grants to municipal primary schools and other aided private schools;

opening of new primary schools, giving code pay to trained teachers, and entertainment of additional teachers in undermanned primary schools;

grant-in-aid for primary school buildings in Bombay;

additional inspecting staff in the Educational Department;

removal of the Urdu training class at Ahmedabad to a more central position;

provision of hostel accommodation for the students of the Government Law School, Bombay;

purchase of the premises of the Indo-British Institution, Hornby Road, Bombay, in connection with the scheme for the amalgamation of the Institution and the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla;

scheme for instituting apprenticeships for Civil Engineering students of the College of Engineering, Poona;

increase in the rates of stipends of civil medical students and pupils at the Medical Schools at Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad;

extension of medical relief;

erection of a hospital for cases of infectious diseases occurring among Europeans and Anglo-Indians in Bombay;

purchase of quinine treatments;

grants for sanitary projects;

appointment of Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Sind;

establishment of a cattle farm at Dharwar;

expenditure out of the Imperial subvention from the wheat profits;

appointment of the Director of Industries;

grants-in-aid to the District Local Boards in the Presidency proper in connection with the abolition of tolls on their roads (exclusive of tolls on bridges and ferries);

building grant to the Kune Kathkari Industrial Settlement at Khandala.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

Since the legislation in 1914 of additional by-laws on sanitation with regard to stables, adulteration of milk, etc., the number of municipal cases in Bombay has risen considerably. The number of commercial cases, warrant cases, contested cases, and cases in which the parties are represented by lawyers has also increased in recent years. The High Court requires more work from the Magistrates in the way of recording evidence and questions put to accused than formerly. It is only by remaining in Court every day after office hours and working at very high pressure that the four Magistrates are able to cope with the present state of work. Moreover, the salaries of the Second, Third and Fourth Presidency Magistrates are considered to be inadequate and it is therefore proposed to raise them as shown below:—

	From Rs.	To Rs.
Second Presidency Magistrate	1,000	1,350
Third Presidency Magistrate	700	1,150
Fourth Presidency Magistrate	600	1,000

A provision of 11 for nine months is made in next year's budget for item (iv).

REVISED FIGURES.

The following alterations have been made in the figures given (in thousands of rupees) in the Revised Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1918-19.

Major head,	Figure in the Revised Financial Statement.	Figure now adopted.
Revised Estimate for 1917-18.		
Revenue.		
I, Land Revenue	2,00,50	2,04,50
IX, Forest	65,37	63,37
XXIX, Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts.	8,19	7,19
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues,	—35,10	—34,35
Expenditure.		
11, Forest ..	30,25	33,95
24-B, Sanitation ..	7,62	8,37
Budget Estimates for 1918-19.		
Revenue.		
1, Land Revenue ..	2,15,50	2,20,50

As the result of the foregoing alterations the total Provincial estimates now stand as shown in the following table:—

	1917-18,		1918-19,
	Budget	Revised.	Budget.
	2	3	4
Opening balance	2,49,21	2,71,28	3,81,68
Revenue	8,05,34	8,73,80	9,03,08
Expenditure	7,83,24	7,63,40	8,68,02
Closing balance	2,59,31	3,81,68	4,21,74

INTERPELLATIONS.

"RASAI" IN PANCH MAHALS.

By Mr. G. M. Bhurgri:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state—(a) If their attention has been drawn to an article headed "All sorts of rapacity" in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 16th January, 1918, (Dak Edition), giving a case of Rasai or free supplies. (b) If in November, 1917, during the encampment of the Collector of Panch Mahals in the village of Halol, the Talati told three of the villagers to produce "all sorts of vegetables" for the Collector. (c) If on the villagers replying that "all sorts of vegetables" were not available in the locality the Talati gave the contract for the supply of vegetables to a contractor and then made each of the villagers pay a sum of Rs. 2. (d) What steps Government have taken to inquire into the facts of the case, and with what result?

A.—(a) Government have seen the article referred to. (b) and (c) The facts of the case are that the Talati asked the local vegetable dealers to contract for the supply of certain specified vegetables to the camp. Owing to the prevalence of plague and other difficulties, the latter decided among themselves who should take up the contract by holding an auction, the bids representing the compensation to be paid to the contractor. The dealer to whom the contract eventually fell received Rs. 2 from each of the other dealers. The vegetables supplied were fully paid for, and the suggestion that the Talati or any other official received any illicit gain is without foundation. (d) As soon as the article in question came to the notice of the Collector, he caused the Assistant Collector to make a personal enquiry into the matter. On receipt of the report of the latter, orders were issued forbidding resort to such an arrangement in future.

REFORM SCHEME.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether it is a fact that there is to be a conference of the various provincial governments at Simla in connection with the Indian reform scheme. (b) If so, whether Government are to be a party to that Conference. (c) If so, whether Government have any considered opinion in the matter which they will place before the Conference. (d) If so, what that opinion is. (e) Whether any non-official opinion was obtained or invited by Government before coming to a decision in the matter. (f) If so, whose opinion was so invited or obtained. (g) If not, why no such opinion was invited or obtained by Government?

A.—(a) Government have no information on the matter contained in the question. (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) In view of the answer to 25 (a) the succeeding questions do not arise.

A QUEER PROCLAMATION.

By Mr. R. P. Paranjpye:—

Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Mamlatdar of Mangaon Taluka in the Kolaba District has, by the orders of the Collector, issued a public proclamation with the heading "A Khot's Generosity!" reflecting on the conduct of one Mr. Vinayak Hari Paranjpe of Shirawali in the said Taluka because he refused to forego the agreed rent in kind of five maunds a year on his own land which was rented by the wife of Sepoy Ramchandrarao Powar who was reported to be missing, till her son, who is at present two years old, comes of age? (b) If such a proclamation was issued, will Government be pleased to lay a translation of it on the Council Table? (c) Under what rules is the Collector authorised to publish such proclamations?

A.—(a) A notice stating the facts of this case was, under the Collector's orders, posted at the Taluka Kacheri after the person in question has refused to remit the rent due to him from the wife of a sepoy who was a prisoner of war. (b) Government do not propose to lay a translation of the notice on the Council Table. (c) There are no rules bearing on the point.

ALLEGED CLOSING OF A TEMPLE.

Q.—Is it a fact that the Collector of Kolaba locked up a Maruti Temple at Alibag for three days because the god Maruti through the mouth of his priest gave false information about the loss of some ornaments belonging to a woman, which ornaments were as a matter of fact found by the Collector himself?

A.—The information is being obtained.

DISTRESS IN KAIRA.

By Mr. G. K. Parekh:—

Q—Will Government be pleased to say—(1) What was the official valuation of the kharif and rabi crops in the different talukas of the district of Kaira for the year 1916-17? (2) Whether any orders were issued by the Collector of Kaira directing collections of the whole of the land revenue of 1916-17, the half portion of the revenue of the previous year the collection of which had been suspended owing to bad season, and the tagavi instalments in arrears and falling due during the year, at the time of the first instalment instead of by the instalments which have been fixed for the purpose? (3) Will Government be pleased to say (1) what amounts of the land revenue of the last year, of the suspended revenue of the previous year, and of the instalments of tagavi debts becoming due during the last year were recovered at the time of the first instalment, (2) what at the time of the second instalment, and (3) what subsequently in each taluka?

A.—(1) The valuation of the kharif and rabi crops in the different talukas of the district was as follows:—(1) Nadiad 12½ and above; (2) Thasra 9 to 13 and above; (3) Anand 13 and above; (4) Kapadvanj 12 and above; (5) Mehmedabad 12½ and above; (6) Matar 6 to 13 and above; (7) Borsad 10 to 12. (2) No such orders were issued by the Collector. (3) A statement giving the information asked for is appended.

VALUATION OF CROPS.

Q.—(1) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the letter of the Servants of India Society appearing in the issue of the "Times of India" of 23rd February, embodying the result of their enquiries about the agricultural distress in the Kaira district? (2) Will they say whether the practice described of making anna valuation of crops has been correctly described in it? (3) If Government say that it is not accurate, will they be pleased to say in which respects it is not so? (4) Will they say whether the Talatis' statements of anna valuation are not frequently altered and changed and increased valuations are ordered to be made by Circle Inspectors and Mamlatdars? (5) Are there any orders of Government prescribing the grounds or conditions under which such alterations and changes could be made or ordered?

A.—(1) Yes. (2) and (3) In accordance with the orders of Government the practice is to frame an estimate of the crops of a village as a whole. The anna valuation is based on a normal crop, that is a crop which the cultivator may reasonably expect from his field in a year of rainfall fairly favourable in quantity and distribution and with fairly careful and proper cultivation. The estimates are framed in the first instance by the village officers possessing local knowledge and are checked by an expert staff of circle inspectors under the supervision of the Mamlatdar and Sub-divisional officer. (4) Government do not consider it necessary to enquire with what frequency the talatis' estimates are found on check to be incorrect. (5) The local officers are expected to frame, on the principles laid down by Government, estimates that are fair to the people concerned and to the public and local fund revenues.

SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say whether under the rules of suspensions and remissions made by Government the Collector is bound to announce suspensions and their extent before the first day of the first period fixed for the payment of the Government demands?

A.—The rules were devised to give the Collector authority to deal promptly with the situation if he considers the grant of suspensions to be necessary. The rules therefore impose no new obligations on the Collector save that he is required to give prompt information to Government and to the people concerned of the extent of relief he sanctions.

FREE SHAVE FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say—(1) Whether the whole body of barbers in the village of Kathlal in the Kapadvanj Taluka of the district of Kaira are required to attend by turns for performing service of Government officers who visit their village? (2) Whether these barbers have been given any land or paid any cash allowance for the service that they are required to perform?

A.—(1) and (2) A translation of an extract from the village kalambhandhi, which is placed on the table, describes the ancient custom which still obtains in the village of Kathlal. It is reported that the service of the barbers is not often required by Government servants from outside the village and that when it is so required food is given in part payment.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say in which villages of the Kaira District the practice of exacting unremunerated services from barbers and potters is still prevalent?

A.—Government have no knowledge of the existence of the alleged practice.

DROWNING FATALITY IN THE NARBADA.

By Mr. V. J. Patel:—

Q.—(a) Are Government aware of the drowning fatality in the river Narbada in September last? (b) Have Government any information as to the number of persons actually drowned and of dead bodies not recovered? (c) Did any local officer or officers repair to the scene of the accident, and if so, how long after the accident? (d) When were the dead bodies, which were on the bank, allowed to be removed? (e) Which is the authority charged with the duties of rendering aid in the matter of the accident? Was the necessary assistance rendered by such authority, and if not why not? (f) Will Government be pleased to publish the papers on the subject, if any, and say what orders they propose to pass in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes. (b) Afer careful investigations made through a committee, it has been reported that about 35 persons were actually drowned and that the dead bodies of 7 persons only have been recovered. (c) Yes. The District Deputy Collector, the Mamlatdar of Ankleshwar, the Police Sub-Inspectors of Broach and Ankleshwar, the Police Patels of Borebhatha (Ankleshwar Taluka) and of Tralsa (Broach Taluka) and the Aval Karkun of the Broach Mamlatdar' Office arrived at the scene of the accident from four to five hours afer its occurrence. The lapse of time between the accident and the arrival of the officials was due to the following causes. The accident does not appear to have been seen by any official or reported to any official by any member of the public. It occurred on a Sunday and the news reached the officers concerned, just as it reached other persons, very slowly. With the possible exception of a Customs subordinate, the officers concerned appear to have used reasonable despatch in proceeding to the scene of the accident, which they had some difficulty in finding. (d) About 5 hours after the accident. (e) No particular officer has been charged with the duties of rendering aid in the case of such accidents, but all Government officers of executive departments are expected in cases like this occurring within their jurisdiction to give all assistance that they can. (f) The matter was inquired into at the District Magistrate's request by a committee consisting of three local gentlemen of experience. The opinions of two of these, which were written in Gujarati, have not been received by Government. The opinion of the third Khan Bahadur Adarji M. Dalal has been placed on the Council table, together with the remarks of the District Deputy Collector and of the District Magistrate on the three opinions. The accident was due to the vessel carrying insufficient ballast, for which the tindal appears to have been responsible. The District Magistrate has requested the Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise to take departmental action against him and to deal with the Customs house officials if they failed in their duty. The question of introducing new rules regulating the plying of boats is receiving the attention of the District Magistrate. The latter officer has, in the opinion of Government, taken all necessary steps, and Government propose to pass no orders in the matter.

MAHABALESHWAR MOVE.

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to say what saving they have effected during the current year as a result of their giving up the October tour to Mahabaleshwar? (b) Is it true that the hill allowances provided in the last budget have been paid in full in spite of the fact that the October tour was abandoned?

A.—(a) Information will be called for. (b) Certain clerks who accompanied the Secretaries to the hill stations were allowed to draw the full house-rent allowance for the season admissible under rule 10 and note to rule 12 of the Hill Allowance Code although they did not go to Mahabaleshwar. They were required to stay at Poona for a longer time than usual and in consequence had to incur extra expenditure on account of house-rent. The clerks in question drew the local allowance in accordance with the scale laid down in paragraph 10 of the Bombay Hill Allowance Code for the period of their actual stay at Poona.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN BOMBAY.

By Sir Dinshaw M. Petit.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to give the following information:—(a) What is the number of employees drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 40 and under, employed in the City of Bombay in all Departments of the Government of Bombay? (b) Have Government provided residential quarters for these employees? If so, what percentage of such employees in each of the above Departments have been provided with residential quarters? (c) Have Government opened grain shops for the benefit of such employees—if so, how many shops have been opened when and where? (d) Have Government taken any measures to extricate these employees from the clutches of the money-lenders, and if so, what?

A.—(a) The number of employees drawing Rs. 40 and under, in the City of Bombay, in all Departments under the Government of Bombay is as follows:—Clerical establishment Rs. 452; Police Rs. 3,140; Peons Rs. 1,629 and others Rs. 301. (b) Government have provided quarters for about 40 per cent. of the police and intend to provide for all as funds permit. Those for whom quarters are not yet provided are given a house-rent allowance. A beginning is being made with a scheme for providing quarters for peons. As in the case of the police the peons are given a house-rent allowance. (c) No. (d) Government are not aware that their employees stand in special need of measures of the nature indicated.

Sir D. Petit also put similar questions regarding the housing of Railway and Port Trust employees.

INCREASE IN SUBURBAN RAILWAY FARES.

By Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji:—

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state if their attention is drawn to the recent increase made by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. in the rates of the season tickets beyond Borivli and to the discontinuance of the family and three months' concessions in the rates of the same for the suburbs? (b) Is it a fact that there is general feeling of discontent against this action on the part of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.?

A.—(a) The reply is in the affirmative. (b) Petitions and representations have been received and Government are addressing the Railway Board on the matter.

JURY SYSTEM IN THE PRESIDENCY.

By Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state in which districts in the Presidency including Sind and from what years the system of trial by Jury has been introduced since 1885?

A.—In none.

SUSPENSION OF HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state:—(a) If its attention has been drawn to the following resolution passed at the Special Sind Provincial Conference held at Hyderabad on the 3rd and 4th November 1917:—"In the opinion of this Conference the administration of the civic affairs of the city of Hyderabad by the Committee of Management and the Municipal Commissioner has been a total failure and that it will be against the real interests of the city if the present arrangements are allowed to continue. This Conference therefore strongly urges the immediate restoration of the Hyderabad Municipality and is further of opinion that the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner for the Hyderabad Municipality should be forthwith abolished." (b) If it has received a memorial from the Ratepayers' Association of Hyderabad, Sind, detailing the defects of the administration of affairs by the Committee of Management and urging the restoration of the Municipality? (c) If the consideration of this memorial and the memorial already submitted by the general public of Hyderabad hav been completed?

A.—(a) No. (b) Yes. (c) No.

BAN ON NEWSPAPERS.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state:—(a) the number of registered public Reading Rooms in each district in the Presidency, including Sind? (b) the number in each district which have accepted the rules laid down in Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 2037 of 14th October 1909, and to which official publications are supplied? (c) the names of newspapers, journals or magazines, if any, to which the above reading rooms are prohibited by Government from subscribing?

A.—(a) The total number of registered libraries in the Presidency (including Sind and Native States) is 298 distributed over the different divisions as follows:—Central Division 85; Northern Division 88; Southern Division 99; Sind 26; Total 298. (b) All the registered libraries have accepted the rules and are all supplied with official publications. (c) The following papers are prohibited:—"Mahratta", "Message", "Young India", "Arya Prakash", "Gujarati", "Hind Vijeya", "Baroda Vartaman", "Hindusthan", "Kesari", "Mumukshu", "Prakash", "Sandesh", "Hindvasi", "Larkana Gazette", and "Sind Patrika."

FOREST COLLEGE AT DHARWAR.

By Mr. D. V. Delvi:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state how far the idea of starting a Forest College at Dharwar has progressed?

A.—The scheme has received the provisional approval of the Government of India, and the preparation of detailed proposals for giving effect to it is in progress.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

By Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajeebhoy:—

Q.—(1) Will Government be pleased to state the details of the Back Bay Reclamation scheme for which a Company with a capital of six crores of rupees is reported to have been formed in Bombay? (2) Will the Government be pleased to state who are the concessioners and what are the terms of the concessions?

A.—(1) and (2) An application has been received for the grant of the right to reclaim Back Bay on the basis of the scheme prepared on behalf of Government, full details of which were published in Press Notes dated 11th October 1912, 4th December 1912 and 13th March 1913. This application is under consideration.

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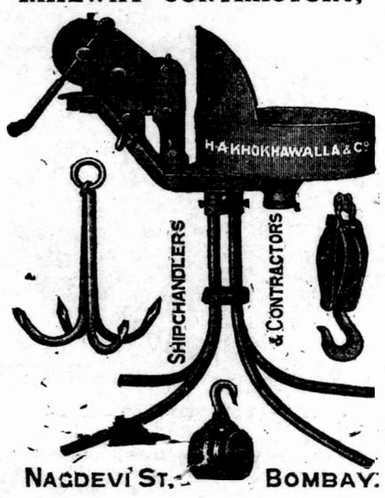

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RUSSIAN POLITICS.

THE PARTIES AND THEIR LEADERS.

STRENGTH OF THE BOLSHEVIKS.

The Revolution having suppressed all overt monarchist parties, practically the only non-Socialist party at present existing in Russia is that of the People's Freedom, or the Constitutional Democrats, popularly known as the Cadets, says a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian." Their nucleus is made up of Liberals of Imperialist leanings, and their large following is a nebulous mass of adherents of all hues, from moderate Conservatives to black reactionaries, and of all sorts and conditions of individuals, from high generals down to petty officials. The "nucleus" itself consists, socially, of professors, writers, enlightened manufacturers, and the liberal professions in general. It also includes a good many of those who, in the humour of the day, are said to belong to the party of "Wafus," that is, of "We-are-fed-up's," and of "F.I.'s," that is, of "Frightened Intellectuals."

The party stands for a constitutional and centralised rule with strong Government authority, and for the continuation of the war with the object of conquering Constantinople. Its leaders are Professor Milyukoff, M. Vinaver (a well-known barrister), M. Shingareff (Minister of Trade and Industry and then of Finance in the first two Provisional Governments), M. Nabokoff, the well-known jurist, M. Hessen, the editor of the "Retch," and a number of other brilliant politicians and writers.

THE MODERATE REVOLUTIONARIES.

The Socialists themselves are split up into many parties, groups, and sections, forming two large schools of thought. One is the non-Marxist school and is represented chiefly by the Revolutionary Socialists. They may be termed peasant or agrarian Socialists, aiming at the transfer of all lands to the working peasantry, to be administered by the village communes and to be periodically divided among the individual households in such a way that no household should have more land than it can till by its own efforts without hired labour or less land than it needs for its sustenance. Before the Revolution they were also the party of terrorism, but since then they have become a constitutional party like every other.

Their success in the first months of the Revolution was immense, and they therefore attracted a large following, some of which has since broken away and joined the Cadets, but the bulk still remains in the party, forming its right wing. Accordingly the party now consists of three sections, of which the Extreme Left is practically independent and is very much akin to the Bolsheviks. It is internationalist and revolutionary and is led by Mme. Marie Supiridonoff, one of the great heroines and martyrs of the first Revolution of 1905, who has done eleven years' imprisonment and hard labour in Siberia; Kamkoff, and Mstislavsky. The Centre of the party is composed of the moderate elements who are best characterised by their habit of abstaining from voting in all critical situations. Their leader is the well-known ex-Minister of Agriculture, M. Tchernoff, a brilliant orator and theorist, the father of the party's agrarian programme, but no man of action.

The Right of the party is represented by the patriotic elements who have all along supported Kerensky and the principle of alliance with the Cadets, and who were in active sympathy with Korniloff. Their leaders are Avksentieff, former Minister of the Interior and President of the Provisional Parliament; M. Gotz, and M. Savinkoff, a novel-writer of repute, and since the war a "jusqu'au-boutist."

Allied with the Revolutionary Socialists is the Toil party of Populist Socialists, a recent amalgamation of the Party of Toil, of which M. Kerensky was the leader in the last Duma, and of the Populist Socialists, which includes among its distinguished members M. Peshekhonoff, ex-Minister of Food Supply, and M. Zarudry, ex-Minister of Justice, a famous barrister. The party is practically a Radical party, with mild Socialist tendencies of the "peasant" school. It has but a small following, and consists mainly of writers and barristers.

MENSHEVIKS AND BOLSHEVIKS.

Then comes the other large division, the Marxists, who are the Socialists of the town proletariat, the Socialists of the "class war," or the Social Democrats, as they are known on the Continent. At one time they were all united in one party, but since 1903 they have been split up into two rival parties, one known variously as the Mensheviks, the Minority party, or Minimalists, and the other as Bolsheviks, or the Majority party, or Maximalists. The former are more moderate and opportunist. They preach class war, but they are not averse from allying themselves with the "bourgeoisie." But among them there is also a large right wing and a small left wing, the former being more opportunist and more nationalist, and the other less opportunist and internationalist. The right wing, led by Tseretelli, Dan, Lieber, and others, has been a staunch supporter of the Coalition Governments and their policy, while the left wing, led by Martoff and Axelrod, approximates to the Bolsheviks in its aims though not in its methods. In addition the Mensheviks have an Extreme Right wing under Plekhanoff, Leo Deutsch, Mme. Vera Zassoulitch, which has been advocating a war against Germany *a outrance*, and which has therefore been compelled to leave the party and to form a small group of their own called "Yedinstvo" (Unity).

Lastly come the notorious Bolsheviks, the present rulers of Russia. They are irreconcilable enemies of the "bourgeois" State, of militarism, of Imperialism, of national oppression, and are revolutionary in their methods. They were the most implacable opponents of the old regime, and their opposition to the Kerensky regime was equally uncompromising. Still, even they have Extremists and Moderates, the former being represented by Lenin, a man of remarkable strength of will, and the latter by Kameneff, an able speaker and writer who spent two years in Siberia with the five Bolshevik members of the Duma for opposing the war.

Trotsky has only recently joined the Bolshevik party, having previously represented a group of his own, akin to Bolshevism. He is one of the most brilliant speakers and stylists in Russia, but ambitious, a defect which made him often quarrel with Lenin in the past. He was the leader of the Petrograd Council of Labour Delegates in the first Revolution, and lived ever since abroad --in Paris, Switzerland, Austria, and again in Paris, where he edited during the war an anti-war daily paper, for which he was expelled from France and had to go to America.

Closely allied to the Bolsheviks is a small group of Bolshevik Internationlists who have separated from the bulk of the party, not being able to agree with Lenin's methods. Maxim Gorky is their titular head, and their most prominent members are Aviloff and Bazaroff.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

MOTIVE FOR THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post" sends what he believes to be an explanation of the reason why President Wilson made the speech in which he set forth the fourteen points of America's war aims. The correspondent says:

"After reading Mr. Lloyd George's speech last week Dr. Wilson was disappointed because the Premier practically abandoned Russia to her fate, and left her to shift for herself, or, at least, that was the impression the speech made upon Dr. Wilson's mind. Dr. Wilson, it is well known, has a profound faith in the future of Russia, and, while there is perhaps no man to whom the war has been so abhorrent, he believes that all the misery and pain the world has suffered is almost compensated for by the escape of Russia from autocracy to democracy.

"The foundation of Dr. Wilson's faith, political and moral, is democracy. To him democracy is something more than a mere political expression or social code. It is something much more than that. It is, to put it in the fewest possible words, the right of man to be master of himself, to live his own life untrammelled, to work out his own salvation in his own way, to develop his own individuality, spiritually and materially. Dr. Wilson hailed the birth of the Russian Republic as an epoch in the history of mankind, as one of those great monuments on the road to progress, and he expressed what he felt when, in his adress to Congress on April 2 last, asking for declaration of war against Germany, he told of 'the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia,' and said: 'The great, generous Russian people have been added in all their naive majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice and for peace.'

"It was a cause of profound disappointment to him when Kerensky was overthrown, and Russia seemed plunged into hopeless anarchy and disorder, and yet I am told he did not despair. He believed that Russia was simply going through her travail, and that out of her agony there would be born a stable and liberal Russian Republic. Now of all times was the time for believers in democracy to stand by Russia, to encourage her, and guide her faltering steps.

"Mr. Root, I am told, was also dismayed when he read Mr. Lloyd George's speech. He thought it would do the very thing everyone is so anxious to avoid, and force Russia into the arms of Germany, and he communicated his fears to the President through Colonel House, who came to Washington last Saturday. At that time Dr. Wilson had begun to draft his address, following his usual custom in such matters of first writing it in shorthand and then personally transcribing it on his typewriter, and it is quite clear that as his theme developed he saw that he must speak to Russia, that he must urge her to stand fast in her newfound faith, and, having escaped from the autocracy of Czardom, keep what she had won, and not sell herself into German slavery. His appals, if such there really be, but primarily it rals, if such there really be, but primary it was to the Russian people."

EVACUATION OF PERSIA.

A statement regarding the evacuation of Persia, signed by Trotsky, was received in mail week by the Admiralty, per Wireless Press. It announces that the Assistant to the Commissary for Foreign Affairs has addressed to the Minister for Persia, under date January 1, 1918, a letter in which he states that by the treaty concluded by Russia with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria at Brest on December 15, it was agreed to withdraw troops from Persia. In order to do so the Russian and Ottoman Commanders-in-Chief will enter into pourparlers without delay with the Persian Government.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Persia in Petrograd, in reply, stated that the Persian Government had authorised him to enter into pourparlers for the evacuation of the troops within the Persian boundaries with the competent Russian and Ottoman authorities, and asked when these negotiations would commence.

Trotsky adds that it is believed necessary to elaborate a general plan of evacuation of Persia by Russian troops as soon as possible, and to propose to Turkey through the intermediary of the Persian Government direct through the Turkish Legation (delegation?) at Brest-Litovsk to co-ordinate the plan of evacuation of Turkish troops with that of the Russian troops. He then sets forth proposals as to the methods to be adopted, and adds that this question demands the greatest speed in settlement, so that the acts of violence which Tsarism and the bourgeois Governments of Russia have committed against the Persian people may be brought to an end as soon as possible.

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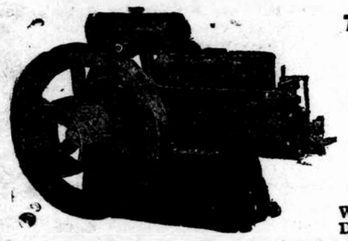

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 13.

Some light snow has fallen in Kashmir. Thunder showers occurred in south Burma coast and north west of the Peninsula. Bombay reports one and a half inches. Unsettled conditions in the extreme north are passing away, but another disturbance is approaching from the west.
from the west.
Forecast:—Few scattered falls of rain along the north-west Frontier and in Central parts of the country.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
Bombay, 12th Mar. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.868	Inches
Temperature of Air	81.4	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.4	"
Dew Point	74.4	"
Relative Humidity of Air	0.793	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.6	"
Minimum do.	76.9	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW,SSE,SE,SSW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	188	Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.35	Inches.
Total fall during month	1.35	"
Do. do. year	1.35	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 13th	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	13	m	11 38	29 6	13	m	5 24	14 9
			11 52a	29 11			5 37a	15 2
Thur.	14				14	m	6 2	13 11
			0 24a	29 11			6 20a	15 6
Fri.	15	m	0 31	29 9	15	m	6 41	13 8
			1 9a	29 10			7 3a	16 4
Sat.	16	m	1 11	29 2	16	m	7 21	14 0
			1 55a	29 2			7 45a	17 6
Sun.	17	m	1 52	28 1	17	m	8 3	14 10
			2 43a	28 1			8 36a	18 10
Mon.	18	m	2 35	26 9	18	m	8 49	16 0
			3 26a	26 10			9 31a	20 2
Tues.	19	m	3 24	25 4	19	m	9 43	17 4
			4 44a	25 9			11 14a	21 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
13 (Wednesday)	6h. 49m.	6h. 48m.
14 (Thursday)	6h. 48m.	6h. 48m.
15 (Friday)	6h. 47m.	6h. 49m.
16 (Saturday)	6h. 46m.	6h. 49m.
17 (Sunday)	6h. 45m.	6h. 49m.
18 (Monday)	6h. 44m.	6h. 49m.
19 (Tuesday)	6h. 44m.	6h. 50m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	Mar. 1918	6	6	13 6 a.m.
New Moon	"	13	1	22.4 a.m.
First Quarter	"	19	7	0 4 p.m.
Full Moon	"	27	9	2.8 p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 13th March, 1918, was 30.094 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th March 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect and day temperature in excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal. Night temperature is below the average in the south.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in south Rajputana and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is slightly above normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded in Central India West and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is irregularly distributed. Day temperature is in excess at cost stations in Kathiawar; night temperature is above normal in the Central India West and the south of Gujarat and of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Dust and thunderstorms have occurred in the western districts but no rain has fallen. Skies are heavily clouded except in the north and the east. Humidity is locally below normal. Night temperature is in moderate to considerable excess in the south-west of the division.

The Konkan.—Bombay had a severe thunderstorm and 1.35 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri and in defect at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Thunderstorm have occurred in the north Bombay Deccan and in north Hyderabad but no appreciable rain is reported. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan and in defect in east Hyderabad. Night temperature is above normal in the north of the division.

General Remarks.—Duststorms and thunderstorms have been general in the north of the Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan and the west of the Central Provinces; but the associated rainfall has been insignificant except at Bombay. Weather is unsettled in the northern half of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces and south Rajputana. The unsettled conditions in the Punjab are less marked to-day but a fresh disturbance appears to be approaching from the west.

Thunderstorms appear probable in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and the central parts of the country.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNEDAY, the 13th of March, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Buahire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (12 h Mar.)	75.1	63.3	74	0.05	4.74	—5.18
Jask	80.4	65 1	87		2.46	—1.14
Do. (th Mar.)	..	..	..		..	..
Muskat	..	..	..		..	..
Do. (12th Mar.)	83.8	73.5	75		0.16	—2.81
PUNJAB—						
Multan	85.6	58.5	59		0.54	—0.83
Rawalpindi	78.1	47.7	58		6.05	—1.62
Lahore	83.4	52.5	61		0.45	—2.48
Hissar	..	..	..		..	..
Ambala	84.7	56.3	58		1.42	—3.60
Delhi	82.6	60.7	46		0.54	—2.05
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86.0	60.2	49		1.00	—0.48
Mainpuri	86.4	57.1	42		0.52	—1.52
Jhansi	89.0	61.0	34		0.27	—1.37
Cawnpore	87.6	62.5	42		0.45	—1.30
Allahabad	89.1	66.9	34		0.39	—1.68
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	92.5	62.2	49		0.19	—0 83
Karachi	87.8	67.0	66		0	—1.35
Aimer	86.2	61.0	54		0.25	—0.98
Jalpore	87.8	60 4	44		0.23	—1.13
Kotah	90.2	67.6	39		0.03	—0.78
Mount Abu	75.2	63.6	27		0.12	—1.01
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.8	61.5	33		0	—0.45
Dwarka	91.6	68.7	65		0	—0.68
Veraval	93.2	72.6	62		0	—0.45
Rajkot	92.6	63.5	26		0	—0.47
Bhavnagar Para	95.0	73.4	78		0	—0.54
Surat	96.9	75.5	62		0	—0.33
Ahmedabad	97.5	70.0	36		0	—0.38
Deesa	95.2	65.1	40		0	—0.51
Neemuch	88.9	64.2	35		0.06	—0.72
Indore	90.1	69.1	78		0.21	—0.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.9	57.5	43		0.97	—1.40
Saugor	88.8	65.6	26		0.14	—1.95
Hoshangabad	94.1	66.4	39		0.25	—1.38
Khandwa	94.9	73.2	38		0.04	—1.05
Akola	100.5	74.7	38	0 03	0.24	—1.45
Amraoti	98.8	74.8	19	0.01	0.08	—1.86
Nagpur	98.3	75.0	26		0.35	—1.90
Chanda	90.5	73.0	26		0.37	—1.98
Raipur	95.1	62.9	26		0.95	—0.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.6	67.4	71	1.35	1.35	+0.77
Ratnagiri	87.1	77.9	52		0.99	+0.29
Marmugao	88.9	76 1	84		5.95	+4.76
Karwar	88.9	74.0	86		1.10	—0.88
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.4	69.0	56	0.01	1.48	+0.62
Ahmednagar	94.6	67.0	72	..	3.13	+1.76
Poona	93.2	63.8	71	0 01	3.01	+2.79
Sholapur	95.4	73 7	30	..	0.65	—0.97
Bijapur	93.4	72.5	41	..	1.11	—0.30
Belgaum	90.6	65.7	48	..	5.69	+3.75
Aurangabad	96.5	69.	27	0.02	0.40	—0.88
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.4	74.7	39	..	0.14	—1 47
Hyderabad	94.9	71.8	39	..	2.29	+0 40
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.8	75.1	74	..	2.41	—0.97
Calicut	88.8	73.8	79	..	7.27	+0.69
Cochin	90.7	76.4	75	..	15.68	+5.92
Colombo	87.1	71.3	92	..	20.82	+4.39
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.8	68.2	86	..	13.74	+6.96
Bellary	98.1	70.9	57	..	2.72	+0.34
Cuddapah	101	0 70.7	63	..	5 44	+0.68
Madras	87.4	67.6	86	..	22.32	+2.03
Bangalore	90.2	61.8	41	..	2.71	—1.15
Coimbatore	96.1	65.8	57	..	7.12	+1.71
Trichinopoly	98.6	68.3	75	..	8.32	—0 07
Negapatam	86.9	71.9	84	..	37.86	+8.65

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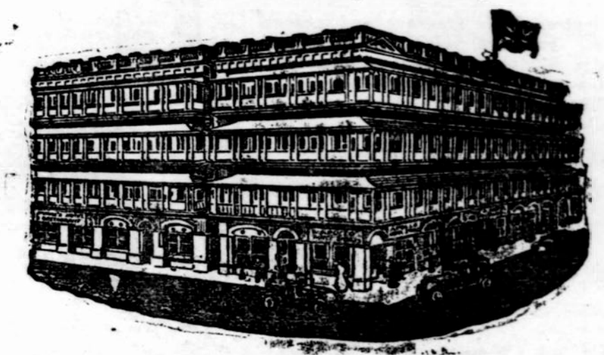

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